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28 JULY 1986

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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28 JULY 1986

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

MAKONI STRESSES REGIONAL SECURITY IN SADCC

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Jun 86 p 3

[Interview with Dr Simba Makoni, executive secretary of the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) by Noe Dimande of NOTICIAS, following a meeting of the SADCC Council of Ministers; date not specified, in Maputo]

[Text] Dr Simba Makoni, executive secretary of the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), granted an exclusive interview this week to NOTICIAS in which he again brought up the overriding importance of security in reaching the goals set by this organization, saying that "all our efforts will be in vain if there is no peace and stability in our countries and if bandits continue to undermine everything we do." Dr Makoni answered questions, speaking not only about security in cooperation with SADCC, but also about the shift in the organization's priorities toward trade, pointing out that the repair of the infrastructure was not in itself SADCC's end purpose, but a means for increasing intraregional production and trade. The interview, which took place in Maputo following a meeting of the SADCC Council of Ministers, is given below.

[NOTICIAS] Mr Executive Secretary, a program was recently initiated at the SADCC Council of Ministers meeting held recently in Maputo to increase trade between the member nations of the organization. Can you explain to us why attention is only now being paid to bilateral intraregional trade?

[Dr Makoni] SADCC is basically an organization concerned with providing services to benefit the peoples of this region as a whole, and the best guarantee that the products we have and the services we provide or intend to provide will benefit the region to the greatest possible extent is to have a mechanism for trade. If we produce salt in Mozambique, it must be possible to ship it to Lesotho; if we produce tobacco in Zimbabwe, it must be possible to ship it to Tanzania; if we produce oil in Angola, it must be possible to ship it to Swaziland. We cannot benefit from these products throughout the region unless we have a viable, efficient mechanism for trade. This is the basic reasoning behind developing a trade sector under the auspices of the SADCC.

[NOTICIAS] What is the basic difference between the SADCC's trade mechanism and that of the Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA)?

[Dr Makoni] The two have different points of view. The PTA's primary purpose is tariff reduction and the establishment of a central payment and settlement system in order to promote free trade, as its name indicates, and finally, to set up a common market. But this is not the primary purpose of the SADCC. We believe that tariffs are important, but not crucial for the trade program. Our program will be based on what we call bilateral agreements between the member countries so that two countries such as Zimbabwe and Mozambique or Tanzania and Malawi, for example, can enter into an agreement for commodities which they are interested in buying or selling to each other, and thus establish trade. They will set annual goals. For example, Tanzania will sell 500 metric tons of coffee to Malawi and Malawi in turn will sell 200 metric tons of tea; Mozambique will sell 30 metric tons of shrimp to Zimbabwe and Zimbabwe in turn will sell a given quantity of soap, and so on. It will be a regulated trade in commodities at prices fixed by the various member nations in bilateral agreements.

Secondly, we believe that our program should not depend on a central payment and settlement system, and we therefore are not proposing a central payment fund, which the PTA has already set up in Harare, and we do not intend to duplicate this. Our trade will depend on arrangements to be made by the central banks of member countries, which will determine how commodities purchased by Mozambique in Botswana will be paid for with products purchased by Botswana in Mozambique. We believe that one of the basic elements of this program will be trade by barter or payment in kind in order to reduce the demand for hard currency.

These are some of the various differences with the PTA, which stresses tariff reductions and a central mechanism for payments and settlements, versus our program, which is based on agreements between two, three or more member countries.

[NOTICIAS] Some would say a priori that the establishment of trade under the auspices of SADCC is a development which will reorder the priorities set up earlier by the organization, and they might conclude that transportation and communications will become a secondary priority, now that the greatest emphasis will be placed on production for international trade. Would this be correct?

[Dr Makoni] This is correct. It must be understood that the construction of an infrastructure was our first priority, i.e., mainly transportation and communications: railways, ports and roads. These are services: In order to have an efficient railway or port system, it is necessary to have commodities to ship on these railways and roads. Therefore, building and improving infrastructure services was not an end in itself for SADCC, but a means for increasing the flow of commodities among our member countries. This being the case, it is only logical and reasonable after six years of placing the highest priority on infrastructures and services, especially transportation and communications, that we should argue that we have to have products to ship on these railways and handle at these ports. Therefore, priority must be shifted from the construction and repair of the infrastructure to production.

[NOTICIAS] Security remains an overriding concern in transportation. In the front-line countries, the security issue is paramount. However, we would like



to know what SADCC's attitude toward this problem has been at earlier meetings as well as at the meeting held in Maputo.

[Dr Makoni] I must stress that any development, especially economic development, greatly depends on peace and stability. To date, security problems which our region in general is experiencing, especially in Mozambique and Angola, are of extreme concern to SADCC member countries and to SADCC itself as an organization. Even so, we do not yet have a formal arrangement for co-operation and consultation on security matters, not because we do not consider them important, but because we believe that it is important for us to do our utmost in the areas where our cooperation is most beneficial. But at the same time, we are extremely concerned that the railways we are repairing, the ports we are building, and the roads, telecommunications and power systems, including transmission lines under construction, will be safe and can operate in peace. Our main principle is that the responsibility for guaranteeing security in various areas falls naturally on individual member countries.

Also, there is an encouraging development, i.e., the experience between Zimbabwe and Mozambique, in which cooperation effectively solved the bandit problem in some parts of Mozambique, and our hope is that such cooperation will be broadened, although not necessarily as a formal function of SADCC, but as a normal development when two, three, four or more member countries find that common interests, common goals, and mutual advantages are at stake in cooperation in the area of security. I would like to predict that more member countries will join the initiative undertaken by Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Mozambique in joint cooperation in the area of security. In summary, what I am trying to say is that all our efforts will be utterly in vain if there is no peace or stability in our countries and if bandits continue to undo the work we are doing, i.e., sabotaging the Limpopo, Benguela and Nacala railways. This is manifest proof of bandit problems in our member countries and that various governments may be able to derive some benefit from the foundations for cooperation laid down by Tanzania, Mozambique and Zimbabwe if they agree on a large-scale cooperative program in the areas of security and defense.

[NOTICIAS] Given these problems with security, particularly in Mozambique and Angola, do you believe that trade using newly built and repaired infrastructures will be viable, even if a cooperative program between Mozambique and Zimbabwe were put into effect?

[Dr Makoni] Well, it would have to be viable, since we do not have any alternative. But I am more inclined to believe that trade will be viable because of the experience we had in cooperation between Mozambique and Zimbabwe in Manica and Sofala provinces, when the "Beira Corridor" was made safe for shipping. Now we need to extend this in a similar cooperative effort to the Nacala, Limpopo-Maputo, Benguela, and Goba-Maputo transportation systems and even to our safest system, TAZARA, which is not presently threatened by armed bandits. But we all know that the enemy is determined to undo our efforts and that the TAZARA system may be threatened. Therefore, my hope and the hope of SADCC member countries is that the defense effort now in place for the Beira-Machipanda railway and port system will provide a point of departure from which we will now be able to extend our cooperation to other regional transportation routes which are also very important.

[NOTICIAS] The South African Transportation Systems (SATS) have offered discounts for exports from Malawi and Zimbabwe. Has SADCC been discussing this problem, since this discount policy is directed against the organization's transportation routes?

[Dr Makoni] Yes and no. Yes in the sense that we in SADCC are aware that the South African government and its various agencies are giving priority to making our region's products and services noncompetitive by lowering their prices. You spoke just now about SATS, specifically its rail discounts and commodity shipping rate reductions, but this also applies to exported industrial items. You go to Interfranca here and find many South African products, and the same is true in stores in Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho and even to some extent in Zambia and Zimbabwe, because the South African government subsidizes its exports. The extent to which South African railways will reduce its rates to attract traffic from Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe is not dependent on economic factors but solely on political factors. In all of this, South Africa's basic goal is to undermine our economic self-sufficiency, saying to our countries or saying to Malawi that it is cheaper to export its tea through Durban than through Nacala, or saying to Zambia that it is cheaper to export copper through Port Elizabeth than through Dar-es-Salaam. This is politics and not economics.

The South African economy will pay a huge price. They will pay a high price to subsidize the South African railways' rate reductions for shipping our products. South African producers will pay a high price to sell soap to Interfranca in Mozambique for 30 cents instead of a rand and a half. This price is being paid in subsidies provided by the South African government.

So, I believe that just as the South Africans are playing politics, we must also play politics and realize that these products are not cheap because South African companies are more efficient at production or more competitive in their operations. They are so cheap because of a political decision to make them cheap, even at a high cost. We must also make a political decision to say, for example, that if soap imported from Zimbabwe costs 20 meticals more than the same soap from South Africa, we should trade among ourselves solely because of our political determination to outsmart the political sabotage which the South Africans are engaged in against us.

The important point to be made is that for our businessmen and our government agencies, the so-called advantages we might enjoy in dealing with South Africa are not in themselves economic advantages. They are advantages created by political decisions and this is a political struggle rather than an economic struggle.

[NOTICIAS] By this, are you making an appeal to businessmen in the member countries to understand that they should insist on intraregional trade in spite of all these difficulties, even though in theory it may be easier for Maputo or Swaziland to buy a given product from the United States at a low price than to import it from Botswana?

[Dr Makoni] Yes. This is very important. Take a Mozambican shipping company that needs two new trucks. The company may import two new Leylands from England, for example, for 1,000,000 meticals. It will take six months for these



trucks to arrive in Maputo or Beira from England and insurance and handling charges will have to be paid. But if the same Leyland trucks are purchased from the assembly plant in Zimbabwe, the price will be maybe 1,050,000 meticals. So, you have to pay 50,000 meticals more at the Mutare truck assembly plant, but the trucks can be driven to Maputo or Beira in one day. No shipping charges or insurance must be paid, and the trucks can be used for six months before trucks imported from England would arrive. The most important thing here is that our businessmen must now begin to think in regional terms. An existing factory in Mozambique, designed to serve only the 14,000,000 citizens in our country, now has a huge market. It should be serving the 70,000,000 SADCC citizens. It is important that our industrialists and businessmen begin to think in terms of this regional market because economies of scale are now greater when you are supplying a market of 70,000,000 people than they are for a market of 14,000,000. Factories in Zimbabwe serving 8,000,000 people should now try to serve 70,000,000 people.

We believe that these are areas where our businessmen are not up to date. They continue to talk about cost factors and say that operations are very expensive because we have a small-scale economy. This was the case before. But particularly now, when we have an integrated regional trade-promotion program, they will be able to look at a large market where the economy of scale is more competitive.

This is a point which our businessmen must take into account when considering imports from South Africa or other countries: Market proximity to production facilities, short transportation pipelines and easier contact offer greater and more attractive economic benefits to our businessmen, who are currently dealing with markets in Europe, Scandinavia and North America, thousands of kilometers away.

[NOTICIAS] Last year in Harare a memorandum was signed establishing regional bilateral cooperation between SADCC and the EEC, and in January of this year an SADCC delegation visited some European socialist countries. Can you tell us what the current status of bilateral cooperation is between SADCC and the Mutual Economic Assistance Council?

[Dr Makoni] I must say that the trip to the socialist countries was quite productive. I was a member of this delegation, which was headed by Comrade Rui Baltazar dos Santos Alves when he was still minister of finance here. A number of representatives from SADCC member countries were in the delegation.

SADCC has always been and will remain geared to cooperation with the international community as a whole. We were dissatisfied with the fact that the socialist countries, particularly the industrialized socialist countries in Europe, were not very involved in our Regional Action Program. They were only involved bilaterally at the national level, i.e., there was cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mozambique, the GDR and Angola, Romania and Zimbabwe, Yugoslavia and Tanzania. They were very active at this level but they were not taking part in our Regional Action Program.

Thus, the main purpose of our European trip was to reaffirm to the leaders of these countries that SADCC wants them to be involved in the Regional Action

Program. SADCC wants them to be a part of the regional economic development movement which we represent. A secondary purpose of the trip was to carry out a joint inquiry into the areas where practical, substantive cooperation could be undertaken at the regional level. I am pleased to report that the trip was quite productive and we found a rather positive attitude on the part of the authorities in the five countries we visited: the GDR, the Soviet Union, Romania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

In all five countries, we were welcomed with great openness and warm receptions indicating their desire to cooperate. Of course, the comrades there stressed that they have no experience in cooperating with regional groups. So, it will be a learning process for them as well as for us, but the important thing is that foundations were laid. Political attitudes are good, and there is enthusiasm on both sides about cooperation. We are now faced with the challenge, particularly in the SADCC countries, of translating desires, political will and enthusiasm for cooperation into concrete and substantive action. I have no doubt but what it is a challenge that we will meet, because this is how it was when we were undertaking our cooperation program with Western countries in the first phase. We went there and they told us that they were interested and we told them what we wanted to do and what we thought they could do to help us. This is what we must do now with the socialist countries with assistance from the SADCC secretariat, particularly at the level of the member countries. I have already submitted a report on these meetings and I hope the member countries will study it to see where cooperation might be possible with the various socialist countries so that we can now proceed to the next step, i.e., discussion of specific projects.

[NOTICIAS] In conclusion, would you like to state any concern that you would like the newspaper to publicize?

[Dr Makoni] The only thing I would like to say on behalf of my Mozambican comrades is that I am pleased with the pace and momentum that we have achieved in the Regional Action Program. Participation by the Mozambican government as well as donor countries is crucial because SADCC operates on the basis of the national interests of member countries as defined by our governments. I am pleased that we have always found the Mozambican government to be involved at various levels. From the lowest levels to the highest, we find that it is taking part firmly and resolutely.

I would also like for our national information agency here in Mozambique, NOTICIAS, the Mozambican Information Agency, Radio Mozambique and DIARIO DE MOZAMBIQUE to pay special attention to what we are doing. One of my concerns now is the extent to which the people are aware of this organization. The ordinary citizens in the villages should know that this is their organization. It is not an organization of national presidents, ministers and administrators: It is an organization for the peoples of this region. The people must know and understand that in Mozambique SADCC is building the port of Maputo, the Limpopo railway, and a plant to produce salt and cement not only for the Mozambican people but also for the peoples of this region as a whole.

The people should know that SADCC is promoting the production of cashews, tea and shrimp not only for export overseas but also to countries in the interior,

such as Botswana. Basically, what I am saying is that this organization is concerned for the peoples of the region, and that it is an organization of the people. I will only be satisfied when people in the streets of Maputo and people in Espungabera, Mapai and Tete begin to identify with SADCC, not only with their own governments and ministers. At that point, we will have created a regional organization of the people to work for the people of this region, motivated by needs and the consensus of the peoples of this region rather than by a small circle of national ministers and administrators or only by heads of state and governments.

This is my greatest concern at the moment. The national media must bring SADCC to the people, because it is only when people become aware of SADCC's programs that we will be able to say that we were successful.

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CSO: 3442/251

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

PTA MINISTER REPORTS RECOMMENDATIONS

EA040916 Nairobi KNA in English 1800 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 3 Jul--The Preferential Trade Area (PTA) Council of Ministers has recommended that customs and transport formalities be harmonised to increase and facilitate trade in the trade area. The eighth meeting of the PTA Council of Ministers held at Lusaka, Zambia, from 30 June to 2 July, observed that the documentation process of customs tariffs and transport hindered trade in the Area, among other things.

Speaking at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport on arrival from the meeting, the minister for commerce and industry, Prof Jonathan Negen, said in future payments within the PTA trade area will be done through a clearing house. He said such payments include contribution to the PTA institutions and membership fees. The meeting also resolved that all intra-PTA exports should be invoiced in the exporters currencies.

The meeting also resolved that a unified motor vehicle insurance scheme be introduced within the region in order to harmonise the transport system, to save time and increase trade.

Tariff reduction on commodities in the trade region will be effected by 1 October to allow more movement of trade.

Other areas which will be harmonised include airline schedules, which will include training and maintenance experience.

/9604

CSO: 3400/224

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

PTA MINISTERS AGREE ON CIVIL AVIATION CENTERS

EA041939 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the East and Central African Preferential Trade Area, PTA, has agreed to the designation of a number of civil aviation centers in seven member countries including Uganda as collaborative centers for aircraft engine overhaul, maintenance, and training of civil aviation personnel. This was announced today by the ministers of regional cooperation, Mr Ssebana Kizito, and of industry and technology, Professor Tumwine, on their return from Lusaka where they attended the council's eighth meeting.

In a press release issued in Kampala today, the ministers said other countries agreed upon as collaborative centers are Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Madagascar. Under the agreement, the Soroti Flying School was designated as a collaborative center for civil aviation training.

During the meeting, the ministers also considered and took decisions on issues relating to customs and trade, monetary and financial matters, transport and communication, industry and agriculture, as well as administrative and budgetary matters of the PTA Secretariat.

The council examined methods aimed at facilitating and increasing trade among PTA member states. They included the holding of the first PTA trade fair in Nairobi, Kenya, from 29 September to 4 October 1986. The council appealed to the business community in the member states to play a constructive and active role to ensure the success of the trade fair. Further, the council agreed to the holding of an investors' workshop in Nairobi, Kenya, in 1987 by industrialists and businessmen within the member states of the PTA.

In examining monetary and financial matters aimed at facilitating business transactions within the member states of the PTA, the council also agreed to use national currencies of the member states in the settlement of business transactions. From now on, all exports within subregions should be invoiced in the exporters currency. This will include payment for all services.

The council agreed to the introduction of travellers cheques based on the PTA units of account in order to facilitate visits and personal contacts among businessmen of the member countries of the PTA.



LIBERIA

BRIEFS

TRAWLERS OBTAINED BY BARTER--Liberia is to negotiate a barter agreement for the purchase of 50 French-built trawlers and related equipment worth a total of \$2 million. This was disclosed by officials of a Geneva based company, (Bassinet) involved in the negotiations. According to LINA [LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY], an AFP dispatch monitored in Monrovia quoted an official of the company, which is negotiating for Liberia, as saying that the West African government is trying to arrange for payment of the trawlers through a barter deal involving coffee, cocoa, and rubber but indicated that French officials were hesitant. [Excerpt] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2210 GMT 5 Jul 86 AB] /6662

CLASSES SUSPENDED AT STATE UNIVERSITY--Monrovia, July 3 (AFP)--The acting president of the state-run University of Liberia, Thomas Koon, Thursday abruptly suspended classes at the school due to what he called the "prevailing situation on the campus." A statement from the university gave no explanation for the suspension order, saying that the University Council was trying to "arrest the situation for an amicable settlement." It said Dr Koon had called an emergency council meeting to discuss the situation. Sources close to the university said the closure came as teachers resumed actions to back demands for payment of salary arrears. Drivers transporting science students to the university farm for classes were also reported to have refused to work Thursday to press demands for back pay, the sources said. Striking teachers had agreed to resume work two weeks ago pending negotiations with school authorities on their demands for back pay. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1450 GMT 3 Jul 86 AB] /6662

NEW RADIO STATION TO BE CONSTRUCTED--A new 10 kw radio network to be called Basel Christian Radio Station is to be constructed shortly in Harlandville, Grand Bassa County. According to LINA [LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY], the radio station project is being jointly undertaken by the Christian Education Foundation, CEF, and the Basel (?Ministers') Association, BMA, with assistance from the Radio Netherlands International, a radio college in the Netherlands. During the ground-breaking ceremony on Sunday for the construction of the station, more than \$2,700 was raised as part of \$50,000 needed for the project. LINA quotes the executive director of CEF, Reverend Albert (O'Connor) as saying overseas firms have agreed to provide the station with equipment valued at \$40,000 when completed. [Text] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 8 Jul 86 AB] /6662

CS0: 3400/221

MALI

## FRENCH RADIO ACCUSED OF FOMENTING DISCORD

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 15 May 86 p 1

[Excerpts] "An armed conflict which we neither intended nor wanted broke out 3 months ago between us and one of our neighbors." These were the heart-rending words with which the secretary-general of the Democratic Union of the Malian People opened the National Party Council session last March. Referring to the Mali-Burkina border conflict of December 1985, the chief of state called it a tragedy, a tragedy that has distracted our peoples from their vital concerns, which are our the things we are doing to bring about economic and social development and to establish effective and viable sub-regional integration.

This conflict is a painful reminder to the Burkinabe and Malian peoples, who have understood and weighed the risks involved. This is why we have decided to rip those somber pages out of our history books and consign them to the flames of oblivion. This is why we have decided to walk hand in hand, as brothers, and as friends, to confront our common enemy: under-development.

And, surrounded by our friends and brothers, we have settled our quarrels. Since then, on both sides, we have demonstrated our good will. As evidence, we adduce: the accolade at Yamoussokro and the President's appearance at Ouagadougou last March, as well as the brotherly welcome extended to him. There are no more clouds between Ouagadougou and Bamako: peace and serenity reign.

Unfortunately, this halcyon climate that prevails between Bamako and Ouagadougou is obviously not welcome everywhere. The truth is that for the past 5 months Radio France-internationale (RFI) has been broadcasting biased, insidious, false, and persistent reports about the border dispute that set Burkina against Mali.

Over the past 6 months, RFI and its satellite publications in Paris have been desperately striving to convince world opinion



that the Mali-Burkina conflict is traceable to the "CEAO scandal" or even to the "Diawara affair", thereby generating confusion and poisoning relations between Mali and Burkina.

This has been reflected for the past several days in news coverage and commentary from RAI, where bad faith and the lust for the sensational have escaped the notice of neither the Malian nor the Burkina peoples and their leaders. We should have dismissed this deliberate and blatant attempt to sow disinformation out of hand, had it not materialized at the very moment when our countries were trying courageously to find a happy resolution of the border problems, with the help of another brother nation, Algeria.

Need we remind RFI that it was Mali that arrested Mohamed Diarawa and turned him over to the CEAO? Need we once again remind RFI that all matters involving CEAO have been dealt with either by the heads of state or by the TPRs, or that at no time was it possible to establish even a tenuous connection between the problems besetting the CEAO and the border dispute between the two countries, both of them far older than the CEAO?

Accordingly we have no choice but to consider the evidence: something is amiss here! Who feels threatened by lasting peace between Mali and Burkina, or by peace in the sub-region? No doubt about it: the weapons traffickers and neo-colonialist circles!

How can anybody accept or even believe that so prestigious an organization as RFI would agree to carry this kind of coverage and this kind of commentary, whose sole aim is disinformation? Whose one goal is to stack the deck so as to turn our peoples away from peace, and to divide us so that they can rule!

As for us, Malians and Burkinabe alike, we have determined to set out on a new path of friendship and brotherhood, because the great battle we have joined is our war on drought and for development.

6182

CSO: 3419/274

MOZAMBIQUE

SNTFP HEAD DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF SECTOR IN NAMPULA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] The secretary general of the National Union of Railway and Port Workers [SNTFP], Dinis Nhangumbe, recently congratulated the sector's workers in Nampula Province for their commitment to economic recovery in several productive units, despite destabilizing actions carried out by armed bandits and other difficulties caused by them.

Dinis Nhangumbe visited Nampula within the scope of the recommendations by the constituent conference of the union he heads to "observe the operation of the union councils in the provinces, discuss and participate in the search for solutions to any problems they may face."

As a matter of fact, the secretary general of the SNTFP held working meetings with the boards of directors, managers and unions of the sector in the cities of Nacala and Nampula, having met in the latter city with workers from the Northern Branch of the Mozambique Railroad [CFM].

Speaking with our reporter in Nampula, Dinis Nhangumbe said that his union's Central Council adopted as an operating procedure regular visits to all points in the nation where the railroad and dock workers are employed. Before visiting Nampula, Dinis Nhangumbe was in the provinces of Sofala and Niassa with the same objective.

"In Lichinga," he said, "we met with the leader of the province, who spoke to us about the importance of the line's operation and the movement of trains in the province's supply system, and expressed concern about the delay in making the Nampula-Niassa railway connection."

The secretary general of the SNTFP said he had acknowledged the difficulties with transit on the railroad, resulting from enemy action and especially the poor condition of the line, leading to fewer trips and some delay.

"But we also recognize that even under these difficult conditions the track workers, the train crews and the armed forces providing security are working with much dedication and, to the extent possible, make sure that supplies arrive in Niassa Province," he added.

He also said that the most urgent problems in this area were discussed by him with other authorities in Nampula, as, he said, their solution is not the responsibility of the northern branch of the Mozambique Railroad alone.

## Security, Prevention of Robberies

Taking up the question of security on the railway and defense of facilities and other infrastructure, the secretary general of the SNTFP said in Nampula that the robberies on the CFM and in the ports require more coordination with other provincial and city authorities for combating and neutralizing those responsible, which he said is an organized group of persons. He added, without being specific, that "there are measures to put an end to or minimize robberies in the ports and on the CFM."

Regarding security on the railroad, Dinis Nhangumbe said that "we are happy to learn that the FDS, in coordination with the local forces attached to the CFM northern branch, are engaged with determination in defense of the railway and its infrastructure, and of locomotives in use, as is happening in the southern and central regions."

In this regard, he revealed that courses are now starting in politico-military preparation to implement the decisions of the Constituent Conference and assure the "economic recovery of the railroad and dock-worker sector under wartime conditions."

## Labor Organization

The secretary general of the SNTFP said that the organization of this sector in Nampula is still facing difficulties, which he regarded as due to the embryonic stage of the union.

These difficulties, according to Dinis Nhangumbe, show up mainly at the level of coordination between administrative bodies and the union leaders, as the latter have no experience in their work.

"There are as yet neither experience nor points of reference regarding specific issues of the railway and dock workers' unions in our country, even though we are basing our activities on those of the Production Councils," the union leader stressed.

Regarding the management of companies in the sector, Dinis Nhangumbe said that, on the basis of visits made to some of them, "we found that neither is there experience about the type of relations that should be established with the union leadership."

As the labor leader explained, "we think allowance should be made for a learning experience, as it is not a matter of conflict between these structures, but of difficulties inherent to this starting-up phase."

## Other Difficulties

The secretary general of the SNTFP also mentioned some things to be taken into consideration regarding the matter of uniforms and other safety equipment for the workers, expressing satisfaction with the recent presidential decision to provide uniforms for the sector's workers in Beira. He viewed the measure as part of the principle of a gradual solution to problems in keeping with the nation's economic resources.

He added that it is no easy undertaking to provide uniforms and all the necessary equipment for the railroad and dock workers throughout the country all at once, if we bear in mind that the sector has 36,000 workers.

Dinis Nhangumbe further revealed that manufacture of uniforms for the workers at the port of Nacala is being planned, on the basis of cloth to be obtained through negotiations that have been initiated with other sectors.

The secretary general of the SNTFP intends to visit the provinces of Zambezia, Inhambane and Gaza soon, in pursuit of his tour of the railway and dock workers' sector.

8834

CSO: 3442/250

MOZAMBIQUE

## BEIRA DRAINAGE PROJECT LEADS TO BETTER RICE HARVEST

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] While authorities responsible for repairing Beira's drainage system seek solutions to the problems caused by lack of stone for construction, the people of Macurungo, in the city of Beira, have begun the rice harvest, which should be the largest crop ever. This success is the fruit of the drainage construction in that area by Project IR4 of the MONAP-1.

When Project IR4, in 1984, was constructed to assist in the 1984-85 crop year in several outlying areas around the city of Beira, the Macurungo neighborhood was one of the beneficiaries.

The project opened drainage ditches, cultivated the soil and divided up land in an area of 200 hectares, in wooded areas of the city.

"In the beginning, the Macurungo drainage construction aroused doubt and mistrust in the population that has been producing in that area for several years, which is frequently flooded by seawater," asserted Osorio Taelle, in charge of the water works of Project IR4, in talking with our reporter.

According to this official, only after secondary and tertiary drainage ditches were opened, connecting directly to the farms, and operation of the drainage system was explained, including arrangements for the Palmeiras and Macurungo floodgates, was it possible to get the population to produce in that area again.

### Swampy Area Becomes Productive

The project is intended to do away with Beira's swampy area, transforming it into the city's granary, especially in the case of rice production during the first phase, to be followed by vegetables latef.

According to this source, to reach this objective several things had to be done: surveying the topographic profiles of the Munhaya area and the airport, opening of new drainage ditches, cultivation and zoning of land, redistributing land to the peasants.

"The intention of this work was to provide conditions for operating the drainage ditches to carry away water after reconstruction and repair of the drainage system," the waterworks official for Project IR4 added.

## Alternatives for Lack of Stone

The project for rebuilding the Beira drainage system was to have been finished last May. But the difficulties of transporting the stone from Xiluvo, in the Nhamatanda district, to Beiro considerably delayed completion of the work.

According to Osorio Taela, however, there is a possibility of importing special cement for the sea walls and other components, for manufacturing blocks of reinforced concrete, instead of using stone.

Should such alternatives be resorted to, the cost of the construction, estimated at \$240,000, could rise to three or four times that figure.

The Palmciras drainage project, as this project is usually called, is an old system with its own structural concept. However, due to some technical defects, it does not meet current requirements for increasing agriculture in the rural areas of the city of Beira. For that reason, engineers of the Project IR4 hydraulic sector, part of the MONAP-1 Program, have made new studies for its reconstruction.

Besides the structural repair, the project will open new drainage ditches where there are none at present, in keeping with cultivation of the land and its redistribution to the peasants.

As is known, the city of Beira is below sea level and the rainy season usually coincides with the highest tides, which accounts for the existence of flooding.

With the existing drainage system and its drainage capacity, salt water enters during heavy rains, causing harm to the city's green areas.

Rebuilding of the Palmeiras drainage system, part of the plans for Project IR4 for helping develop the green areas, is intended essentially to drain off rain water and protect family farms from being flooded by salt water at high tide.

8834

CSO: 3442/250



MOZAMBIQUE

SOVIET YOUTH LEADER DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH OJM

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 15 Jun 86 p 3

[Report on interview with Farit Mukhametshin, vice president of the Committee for Youth Organizations, by Xavier Tsenane of AIM; date and place not given]

[Text] Farit Mukhametshin, vice president of the USSR Committee for Youth Organizations, told the Mozambique News Agency [AIM] in Moscow that "the relations of the USSR Committee for Youth Organizations, of the Komsomol [All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League], with the Organization of Mozambican Youth [OJM] are promising."

AIM has been informed that the USSR Committee for Youth Organizations intends to donate a complete set of equipment for a youth construction detachment of 100 persons. The donation will include tents, uniforms, work tools, beds, shoes, dishes, medicines, bicycles, transistor radios and essential food staples.

In an interview with AIM, Mukhametshin spoke highly of the cooperation between the youth organizations of the two countries and expressed admiration for the OJM's performance of the tasks of national reconstruction and defense, insisting upon showing clippings from the Mozambican press, through which the Soviet side of the relationship keeps informed about Mozambique.

The interview discussed contacts of Soviet youth with African youth in general and, in particular, with the youth movements of southern Africa, the front-line nations and the African nations whose official language is Portuguese.

One of the questions asked was: "The 27th Congress of the CPSU gave new tasks to Komsomol. On that basis, what aspects of the relations of Komsomol with the OJM will be emphasized now? And what activities will be carried out before the end of this year?"

Farit Mukhametshin replied: "The respective documents of the 27th Congress have great importance for the Komsomol, for the future improvement of all work for the communist education of youth. The new text of the CPSU Program establishes the social and political statutes of the Komsomol.

"Its rights and duties in the resolution of economic, socio-cultural and ideological problems were increased.



"The party congress gave the Komsomol tasks of great responsibility.

"The new text says that Komsomol must persistently foster the social and labor dedication of youth and create in them a Marxist-Leninist concept of the world, a political and spiritual culture and a comprehension of their historical responsibility for the destinies of socialism and peace.

"A thorough analysis of the activities of Komsomol was made in the policy report of the CC [Central Committee] of CPSU to the party congress. Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, called upon the Komsomol to support and carry out the initiatives of youth in all aspects of society.

"The plenary session of the CC of Komsomol was held 12 April, where there was a discussion of the tasks of the Komsomol organizations to comply with the resolutions of the party congress. Among the problems of major importance that were emphasized at this plenary session were introduction of progressive technologies in production and new forms of work organization, increased productivity, improvement of the savings system and acceleration of the rate of technico-scientific progress.

"Currently, 72 economic objectives in construction in the 12th Five-Year Plan of key importance are considered Komsomol objectives for accelerated rates of construction.

"Great attention is given to developing the technico-scientific creativity of youth.

"The activity is being accelerated with a view to reorganizing the content, the forms and the methods of youth work, modifying the style of leadership of the Komsomol committees. The necessity of such reorganization is based upon several factors, particularly upon the growth of Komsomol's authority and influence in society, in elevating consciousness, in improving the literary training and social activity of Soviet youth.

"The party congress stressed the vital importance of the struggle for social progress, presented the concept of creating the universal system of international security. The great tasks of the party in the struggle for peace and disarmament are reflected in the activities of all our nation's social organizations, including the international activity of the Komsomol Soviet youth organizations whose attention is focused upon the rights and interests of youth.

"As for the organizations of the two countries, I would point out that Komsomol, the committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR and the OJM have old ties of friendship and cooperation that are based upon the maturity of their positions in relation to the major problems of the modern world and the international youth movement.

"These are, of course, and in the first place, the struggle for peace and disarmament, the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. Both the OJM and the Komsomol have spoken decisively in favor of united action by all the planet's progressive youth on the basis of the struggle for peace, against

the attempts to break up the international youth movement. Komsomol, the USSR Committee for Youth Organizations and the OJM are unanimous in solidarity with the youth and the peoples of the front-line states and the national liberation movements, the ANC and the SWAPO, which are carrying out a historic struggle for liberation of South Africa and Namibia, for strengthening their independence, for liquidating the last bastion of racism on the African continent, for liquidation of the infamous system of apartheid.

"This June, in the Soviet city of Rostov, there will be a workshop of solidarity with the struggle of the peoples and youth of southern Africa, which will be participated in by a delegation of the OJM. The program for this activity includes holding solidarity rallies, meetings and round-table discussions, voluntary work sessions, legal charges against the racist regime of apartheid and a cultural program.

"For autumn, in the USSR, a seminar is planned devoted to the questions of patriotic and military education of youth, with participation by representatives of the youth unions of socialist countries and the youth organizations of some developing nations, including Mozambique."

8834

CSO: 3442/250

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

LAND LEASEHOLD EXTENDED--The Standing Commission of Mozambique People's Assembly has introduced changes in the country's land law. The changes extend the leasehold period of the occupation and use of land to 50 years. Previously, land could be occupied and used for between 5 and 15 years under the land law passed by the People's Assembly in 1979. The changes have been introduced to take account of investments and agricultural enterprises that were being held up because of the previous short leasehold period. The changes are also aimed at attracting foreign investors. On the other hand, the family farming sector, considered as important, will also benefit a lot from the new leasehold period. [Text] [Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 30 Jun 86 MB] /12858

CSO: 3400/236

ZAMBIA

UNIP DELEGATION WELCOMED IN PRAGUE

LD091455 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, gave a festive luncheon in Prague today in honor of the delegation of the United National Independence Party [UNIP] of Zambia, headed by its secretary-general, Alexander Grey Zulu. Also taking part on the Czechoslovak side were Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the party's Central Committee; Jan Fojtik, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the party's Central Committee; Mikulas Benk, secretary of the party's Central Committee; and other representatives. On the Zambian side those present included in the members of the Zambian entourage.

In his address, Comrade Vasil Bilak praised the satisfactory relations between the CPCZ and the UNIP and between the two states as well as the unity of views on the main questions of international development.

He said that our people deeply sympathize with the effort of Zambia to protect the true sovereignty and independence of the country, while respecting the fact that it stands unequivocally on the side of progress and peace on the African continent and in the world, struggling against apartheid and neocolonialism.

Alexander Grey Zulu conveyed the cordial and friendly greetings of President of Zambia Kenneth Kaunda as well as all the Zambian people and expressed the conviction that the so far successful political economic and cultural contacts can be further developed for the benefit of the two countries. He went on to condemn the aggressive policy of the Republic of South Africa, which prevents free development of this part of the world, and highly praised the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist states aimed at halting the arms race and disarmament.

/12858  
CSO: 3400/236

ZAMBIA

ZCCM REPORTS RECORD LOW IN COPPER PRODUCTION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jun 86 p 26

[Text]

LUSAKA. — Zambian production of copper, the country's main export, fell to a record low of 463 354 tons last year due to a continuing shortage of essential spares, Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) said.

Output in the year ending March 31 was down 62 457 tons, or 11,9 percent, on 1984-85 when production totalled 525 811 tons, it said in a statement.

Zambian copper production has been declining steadily for over a decade due to a vicious circle that has made purchasing of spares increasingly difficult.

ZCCM has been unable to afford all the equipment it needs because of the falling world price of copper and this has led to mines and processing plants being used well under full capacity.

The problem is exacerbated by the fact that deposits are being exhausted, and economists say Zambian copper mining may no longer be economical by about the year 2000 if the world price does not recover.

In the 1970-74 boom

period, Zambian copper output averaged 683 000 tons a year and fetched \$1,58 a lb compared with about 60c today.

Plummeting copper revenues have forced Government to embark on an ambitious economic diversification programme, involving emphasis on the neglected agricultural and manufacturing sectors.

But economists say it will take a long time for this programme to bear fruit and for agricultural produce to become a major foreign exchange earner.

ZCCM reported better news for cobalt, Zambia's only other significant source of foreign exchange. Production rose to 4 565 tons in 1985-86 from 3 654 the previous year.

Copper sales rose last year to 614 461 tons from 570 115 due to bought-in metal, but cobalt sales fell to 3 468 tons from 3 504.

ZCCM said it incurred a net loss of 55,5 million kwacha last year against a modest profit of 700 000 kwacha in 1984-85. — Reuter.

ZIMBABWE

SHAMUYARIRA INTERVIEWED ON SOUTH AFRICAN CLAIMS

MB280830 London World Service in English 1515 GMT 27 Jun 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] While South Africa remains in the grip of an ever tightening state of emergency, relations with neighboring Zimbabwe have taken a dive. Yesterday, South Africa's military authorities issued a statement protesting to the Zimbabwe Government, claiming that what they called terrorists armed with automatic rifles crossed into South Africa from Zimbabwe earlier this month. The South Africans also said there were good reasons to believe that the so-called terrorists joined up with soldiers of the Zimbabwe Army on their return. The accusation follows an appeal by Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe for the formation of a pan-African army to protect Zimbabwe and other states' territorial integrity. On the line to Harare, Robin White asked Zimbabwe's Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira what he made of the South African statement.

[Begin recording] [Shamuyarira] The statement is false and without any foundation.

[White] Why do you think they have made this claim then?

[Shamuyarira] Well, we think that they made these claims as a cover up for their own cross-border violations and as a pretext for any aggressive attacks they may be planning or which they have already undertaken against the Frontline States. As you know, they attacked us, Botswana, and Zambia recently and when they are about to attack they always make these false claims.

[White] Are you fearing another attack then?

[Shamuyarira] Yes, we live in a state of fear.

[White] Presumably since the last South African raid you have taken extra precautions at the border.

[Shamuyarira] Yes, we have to, we have to. It was in that context that Prime Minister Comrade Mugabe spoke of an African defense force because we are under constant threats from South Africa and it is in the context of state terrorism by the South African regime that he appealed to other African states and stated that he will be taking to the OAU a proposal that they assist Frontline States that are under constant threat of attack by South Africa such as ourselves.

[White] Are you hoping that something concrete might come out of the OAU on this?

[Shamuyarira] Yes, we hope that, we believe many OAU members are appalled by the aggressive attacks by the South African regime and will come to our aid in whatever way they can and will also come to the aid of other Frontline States.

[White] But can you imagine soldiers, for instance, from Nigeria being stationed in Zimbabwe?

[Shamuyarira] Well, we have soldiers from Zimbabwe stationed in Mozambique. We are assisting the government of Mozambique to fend off the attacks by the MNR bandits backed by South Africa and we believe that other African states can do the same to us.

[White] Don't you think the South Africans might regard that as further provocation?

[Shamuyarira] Well, there is enough provocation from them already and we have every right to defend ourselves.

[White] You said that you had taken more precautions since the last South African raid. Could you give me some indication of what you have done?

[Shamuyarira] We have strengthened the defenses at the border and we have, of course alerted the police forces to be on lookout for commando groups such as the one that attacked us recently.

[White] But has there been a massive movement of Zimbabwean troops to the border?

[Shamuyarira] No, no, no massive movements. No, just alerting, alerting units that are already at the border. [end recording]

/9604

CSO: 3400/235



ZIMBABWE

INDUSTRIALISTS CALL FOR RSA SANCTIONS

MB031242 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1209 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Victoria Falls, 3 Jul (SAPA)--Delegates to the Confederation of Zimbabwean Industries (CZI) Congress at Victoria Falls today "unanimously" approved a resolution calling for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa. It is the first time an organisation representing Zimbabwe's still largely white dominated business community has made such a call.

Businessmen in Zimbabwe have continued to anger Mr Robert Mugabe's government by publicly expressing fears that South African counter measures against the frontline states could bring them to their knees within weeks.

The resolution calling "unequivocally" for mandatory sanctions against South Africa was introduced without notice by the incoming president of the CZI, Mr David Long, after a heated question and answer session at which a leading member of Mr Mugabe's Politburo Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, accused industrialists of showing less commitment and enterprise than they did during Rhodesia's 1965-79 UDI years.

Mr Long said the resolution was needed to reassure the government that it had the support of industrialists who left to it the formulation of policies in the interests of the Zimbabwean people.

Seconding the resolution a past president of the CZI, Mr Alan Paterson, hoped it would encourage the "positive forces" working in South Africa today for the total eradication of apartheid.

The resolution was adopted without debate on a show of hands.

About a quarter of the 600 people present appeared to raise their hands in support of the resolution. It is not clear how much of the support came from the 200 accredited delegates and how much came from observers and government officials, many of whom were black.

Many of the white delegates appeared to abstain from voting.

Ten government ministers were present for today's session including the minister of finance and economic development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, who was angered by a statement during the session of a well-known Zimbabwean economist, Mr John Robertson, who said that foreign currency allocations to businessmen today were in real terms 30 percent of what they were in 1972 when Rhodesia faced international sanctions.

Mr Robertson also blamed the government for spending over 50 percent of the gross domestic product, thus cramping funds for private investment.

Dr Chidzero challenged Mr Robertson's statistics.

Almost 95 percent of Zimbabwean trade today is either with South Africa or goes over the South African transport services system to and from world markets.

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CSO: 3400/235

ZIMBABWE

WHITE SEATS, SENATE TO BE ABOLISHED

MB010509 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2046 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, 30 Jun (SAPA)--The Zimbabwean Government will scrap the reserved 20 white seats in the 100-member Parliament next year, the minister of justice, legal and parliamentary affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said here today.

In an exclusive interview with ZIANA Mr Zvobgo said: "We are abolishing the white seats next year. That is clear and there will be no more white seats."

The minister said any white representatives would have to be elected on a common roll "just like everyone else" unless they were appointed if the constitution provided for it.

Under the Lancaster House Constitution of 1979 which ushered into power a black majority rule government, whites were guaranteed 20 seats in the House of Assembly.

Mr Zvobgo said that whites in Zimbabwe would be better off without the reserved seats.

"It would be better for the white community and any other community if you do not have racial representation in Parliament," said the minister.

"It would be the best man for the job without thinking that this one is white and that this one is black."

Mr Zvobgo said in a plural society like Zimbabwe, a single Parliament, a single loyalty and a single franchise were the best guarantee for peace and race relations.

He said it was also the intention of the government to abolish the Senate.

His 2 week visit to Australia and New Zealand last month to study the constitutions of those two commonwealth countries, he said, had exposed to him the checks and balances made where the upper house had been scrapped.

Mr Zvobgo also said he had asked Australia and New Zealand to assist his ministry in its efforts to make justice "speedier and more meaningful."

He said he was expecting a response from the two countries when commonwealth law ministers meet in Harare on 29 July.

"We will be asking more governments to assist us so that we are able to reduce the time between arrest and trial and if convicted, from sentence to appeal. This is crucial in the administration of justice."

Mr Zvobgo said his ministry might make a request for personnel from Australia and New Zealand to assist in the law reform programme.

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CSO: 3400/235

ZIMBABWE

## GOVERNMENT TAKES MEASURES ON ILLEGAL SQUATTERS ON WHITE FARMS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Jun 86 p 13

[Text]

HARARE. — The Zimbabwe Government has declared war on land-hungry Blacks illegally settling on White commercial farms, telling them a six-year honeymoon is over.

Risking popular dissent over the controversial land question, the government announced last month it would no longer tolerate anyone taking over farms, claiming as in the past to be landless.

Local Government Minister Mr Enos Chikwore said people genuinely in need of farmland had to await creation of more state resettlement schemes, where peasants are encouraged to set up agricultural co-operatives.

Describing squatters as a menace, Mr Chikwore said those violating the new ruling would be arrested and punished for frustrating the resettlement programme.

The Minister's announcement brought relief to Zimbabwe's economically-dominant White farmers, who since independence in

1980 have been plagued by the squatters, some of whom seized farms and threatened owners with violence.

"We believe the government's hardening attitude on the squatters is an acknowledgement of the problems we have faced and that it will not allow chaos to ruin productive farms," Commercial Farmers' Union (CFU) director Mr David Hasluck told reporters.

Since Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe's Government swept to power in 1980 ending 90 years of White minority rule, several White farmers have left their properties because of the squatters, said Mr Hasluck, a 38-year-old US trained economist.

But the exact number is not known because others quit as a result of prolonged drought in recent years and rebel activity, mainly in southern Matabeleland Province, he said.

From a total of 5,100 farmers six years ago, about 4 500 now remain in the country, where they produce most of the food and cash crops such as tobacco and cotton for export.

The CFU chief added that farmers troubled by squatters had been compensated by the government, which to date has purchased almost three million hectares of land on a "willing-buyer, willing-seller basis to the mutual satisfaction of both parties".

Mr Hasluck said squatting was most prevalent in 1981, when some 75 000 families moved onto White farms. Now there were only about 1 000 Black families seeking land nationwide.

He attributed the decline to a combination of government action and farmers "no-confrontation attitude" towards the land-hungry.

The land issue was one of the main causes of a bitter, seven-year guerrilla war Black nationalists fought in what was Rhodesia. —

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CSO: 3400/228



ZIMBABWE

MUGABE URGES ALTERNATE TRANSPORT ROUTES

MB031033 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, last night urged the business community in Zimbabwe to voluntarily change their transport routes to the sea, especially in view of the growing tension between Zimbabwe and apartheid-ruled South Africa.

Comrade Mugabe was officially opening the annual congress of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries [words indistinct] Victoria Falls. The prime minister said developments in South Africa merely show that things will get worse before they get better in that troubled country.

He said that it is for this reason that the government has emphasized time and again that Zimbabwe must develop alternative routes to the coast, especially through the Beira corridor. The prime minister told all the industrialists to ensure that the manufacturing sector [words indistinct] assumed its rightful role as a major employer of labor.

Turning to the 5-year national development plan, Comrade Mugabe said it is envisaged that the manufacturing sector will increase its work force from 169,000 in 1985 to 200,000 in 1990. He criticized the present system in which only a small percentage of workers in the manufacturing sector are women, saying the government cannot (?persist) with such an imbalance. He therefore would like to see more women in industry.

/9604

CSO: 3400/235

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

**ZANU LEADERS' HOLDINGS**--All 15 Politburo members and a majority of ZANU-PF members of the Central Committee have now declared their properties to the party. The ZANU-PF secretary for administration, Comrade Maurice Nyagumbo, has told the ZBC that the declarations by the Politburo members have been cross-checked and found to be genuine. The party is still checking the declarations by other Central Committee members. Comrade Nyagumbo said the state and the party will acquire all properties over and above those stipulated by the ZANU-PF leadership code. The properties include shops, hotels, and farms. He added that financial institutions which gave loans to party officials to buy the properties will be paid back, while the members will be given back cash or allowed to retain properties as stipulated in the leadership code. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 30 Jun 86] /9604

**PLO DONATION FOR SUMMIT**--The Palestine Liberation Organization, PLO, has donated four message relaying machines to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Zimbabwe INTER-AFRICA NEWS AGENCY, ZIANA. The machines, which perform the same functions as telex machines, were presented to the deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, by the PLO ambassador, Comrade Ali Halimah, in Harare today. Comrade Muzenda said the four machines, which would be shared equally between ZIANA and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will improve communications during the forthcoming Nonaligned Movement summit. Commending the PLO for its assistance in preparation for the summit, Comrade Muzenda said all countries involved should work together to make it a success. Meanwhile, the PLO is expecting from Japan 12 ceremonial motorcycles which it will donate to Zimbabwe for use during the Nonaligned Movement summit. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Jun 86] /9604

CSO: 3400/235

SOUTH AFRICA

DU PLESSIS ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT, POLITICAL SITUATION

Vienna INDUSTRIE in German 28 May 86 pp 9-12

[Interview with Bernhard du Plessis, South Africa's minister of finance, by Dr Bauer; date and place not given: "'Apartheid Is Dead'"]

[Text] The government in Pretoria is determined to do away with apartheid in South Africa. The ban on mixed marriages, rigorous influx controls in urban areas and pass laws have already been eliminated. Now the country is facing the task of providing 300,000 new jobs annually for the rapidly increasing black population. Minister of Finance Bernhard du Plessis is explaining to the readers of INDUSTRIE the plans of the government.

INDUSTRIE: What have been the effects of the withdrawal of foreign capital from South Africa?

Du Plessis: An interruption in the flow of foreign capital will have a long-term effect, because the economy will not be able to grow fast enough to permit the entry into the labor market of hundreds of thousands of new job seekers. Furthermore, it will adversely affect the efforts of millions of people to improve their living standards. According to our calculations, we will be able to achieve an annual growth of between 3.5 and 3.8 percent with our own capital. If we get help from foreign capital, we can go as high as 5.5 percent. We need this strong growth, because the increase in our population equals the one of the Third World, while our health system corresponds to the standards of the industrial countries. As a result, infant mortality declined drastically during the last few decades and the population is growing rapidly.

INDUSTRIE: In other words, you need foreign capital primarily for the creation of jobs.

Du Pleussis: When we talk about foreign investments in South Africa, we are concerned with much more. We have chosen democracy and the Western market economy. This market-regulated economic system as well as democracy are like foreign organs for Africa--and we are familiar in South Africa with transplants and the rejection of foreign organs by the host body. On the political level, Africa seems to prefer one-party systems and dictatorships. The fact that there have been dozens of military coups in recent

years is proof of it. To be able to maintain South Africa's market-economy system, we need people from foreign countries who do not only bring capital to explore the riches and resources of our country but we need management know-how. Investments and companies from abroad bring along technology, which helps us to develop our society more rapidly, to create jobs and to remain competitive internationally. The ability to compete is a particularly important point, because we are very far removed from markets.

INDUSTRIE: Do you find more understanding among South Africa's creditors today when compared to the fall of 1985?

Du Plessis: Some countries are more willing than others to maintain their line of credit for South Africa. But that is a purely political question, because South Africa is a good debtor. Even in the classical sense, we have no difficulties repaying our debts. At any rate, our rescheduled debts did not at all go hand in hand with additional loans for the sole purpose of paying interests. Rather, they were the result of sudden wide-scale cancellations of short-time credit agreements. To be sure, it is important that the share of short-term loans as a part of our total debts is too high, but as a whole, our country is by no means too deep in debt.

INDUSTRIE: "Disinvestment" has two sides for South Africa: on one hand, the capping of lines of credit; on the other hand, the disengagement of foreign firms from the country. Did foreign firms withdraw in large numbers?

Du Plessis: Not up till now. You know, for instance, that IBM decided to stay in South Africa after all, Burroughs is staying, ICL is staying, Philips is staying here. A few companies withdrew, but they are not key industries.

INDUSTRIE: Nobody can envy you as minister of finance. One and one-half years ago you had to implement a complete change of course in the economic policy. First there was a drought which lasted several years, and now you are facing political instability, capital outflow and problems with foreign banks. How would you characterize the economic situation in May 1986?

Du Plessis: Our economy is approaching an upswing. It presents an advantage and a disadvantage. The advantage is that there will not be an explosion in demand, which would drive up inflation even more. The disadvantage is that we need new jobs as quickly as possible. Most of the factories are not operating at full capacity. As long as there is no increase in demand there will be no increase in the use of capacities and there will be no new investments. As a result, I am considering a careful stimulation of the economy, but I am very concerned about the high rate of inflation, because it must come down again (At the present time the rate of inflation is 18 percent. Ed.).

INDUSTRIE: Do you believe that the most recent government measures--the elimination of influx controls and pass laws--will induce foreign countries to refrain from additional sanctions? Are foreign countries satisfied with the extent of reforms?

Du Plessis: That is a difficult question, because I do not believe that the complexity of the situation in South Africa is understood internationally. In the political arena there are two things in South Africa about which there is a general consensus: One of them is the fact that apartheid does not have a future and that it must be eliminated. The consensus on this issue is getting more and more pronounced. Simultaneously, however, the realization is growing that a one-man one-vote system is not the answer to South Africa's problems. On this point, however, there is no agreement between us and those people who have only a superficial knowledge of South Africa. Even the leftist radicals in South Africa--for instance, the African National Congress and others--cannot agree with this interpretation.

INDUSTRIE: Why, in your opinion, is a discussion of the "one-man one-vote" issue completely out of the question?

Du Plessis: Because there is not a single state in all of Africa in which it would function. The majority of people in South Africa are black. But this majority consists of many minorities.

Africa's main problems during the last two decades were not the result of a conflict between blacks and whites. Most of the blood was spilled in ethnic disputes between individual black tribes. It was the case in Kenya, in Zaire, it is the case today in Zimbabwe (the former Rhodesia, ed.). Every future solution for South Africa must take into consideration not only a potential confrontation between blacks and whites but, above all, between blacks and blacks.

INDUSTRIE: What would happen if a one-man one-vote system were introduced today in South Africa?

Du Plessis: The same thing that happened in the other countries of Africa. An example is our neighboring country, Zimbabwe: As long as the Matabeles and the Shonas had a common enemy, they were comrades. As soon as the enemy was eliminated, the second dimension of the conflict exploded. In other words, they were fighting among themselves. Their answer was a one-party system, dominated by the majority. In Zimbabwe, at least, they are forming a clear majority with the Shonas. But who is the majority in South Africa? The answer for South Africa lies in bringing together the individual ethnic minorities into the political system, in a way which will make it possible for them to maintain their own educational and social system and their own culture, but simultaneously give them a voice in matters which affect all of South Africa.

INDUSTRIE: The constitution of 1983, which included the coloureds and the Asians in a three-chamber system, was probably a step in this direction. But was it not a big mistake to exclude the blacks from this constitution? Today there is already talk of the next constitution. What will this next constitution look like?

Du Plessis: I do not believe that our 1983 constitution was a mistake. We said that the final constitution had not yet been written down and that the next step would include the blacks....



INDUSTRIE: ...but nobody believed you.

Du Plessis: ...they are beginning to believe us now. In 1985 we changed our course completely. We said that we were now willing to share the power with the blacks and, to be sure, we are willing to include them at the highest level of government. It is a complete change of policy when compared to the preceding decades. We removed the influx controls and pass laws. We told the black states which had accepted independence that they could get back their South African citizenship if they so desired and that they could again become a part of South Africa if they wanted to. In other words, we took every possible step to create the prerequisites for negotiations for a new constitution. The current unrests are caused by economic factors. We have high unemployment and it is being exploited cleverly by the African National Congress. This organization has a vital interest in boycotting the conference table of the government. It is quite clear why the ANC is doing it. If the government should come to an agreement with the political representatives of the country, the ANC will be like a man seated at a poker table without any cards. There would be no reason to avoid coming to the negotiations table if they were willing to swear off violence and if they were secure when it comes to their political power base.

INDUSTRIE: Can you give me something concrete? What does the government have in mind with respect to the new constitution?

Du Plessis: I cannot predict what our future constitution will look like. To be sure, we have a good idea of the individual scenarios, but if we made them known now, it would be wrong. We have always been accused of thinking and speaking for other people without asking them. We would like to avoid this mistake, and we are therefore not putting a constitutional draft on the table. We want to talk about it and we know very well what is reasonable and what is not. The decision as to what the final solution is going to be like will have to be made with all the others at the conference table. Our current problem is to get the right people as partners in the negotiations.

INDUSTRIE: You said that in your opinion the one-man one-vote issue is not a matter for discussion. On the other hand, your colleague Foreign Minister Botha said that he could imagine the possibility that some time in the future there might be a black president in South Africa.

Du Plessis: We must find a way to prevent the domination by one group. A white majority or white dominance is just as undesirable as black dominance. To date the political scene has been dominated by whites. Simultaneously, however, there have been four independent black national states (Venda, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Transkei, ed.). To be sure, they are not completely independent economically, but also Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana (former English colonies, ed.) as well as many other African states are economically not completely independent.

INDUSTRIE: In your opinion, is the power base of the ruling National Party becoming weaker and weaker?

Du Plessis: No doubt, we lost votes on the right, and I am not sure whether we gained enough on the left to compensate for it. But one thing can be said with certainty: Whatever we lost on the right, it will only be lost for a limited period of time. Because in a time of social change people become insecure as long as they cannot see a final result. They have the feeling that they belong to an endangered species which has no living space anywhere other than Africa. But we will come to an arrangement with black Africans. Of course, other people are not making it easy for us. A large part of our strength is tied. The sanctions which have to date been imposed on South Africa are responsible for our inability to buy weapons, and we had to build up our own industry. At the present time we are an exporter of arms, but we still have difficulties with certain pieces of equipment. It is an expensive and ambitious task which we will have to accomplish. Everybody knows that we invested billions of rands in oil, that we are keeping it in tanks and coal groups as strategic reserves, because an oil boycott has been imposed on us. It would be better if we could use this money for the development of our human resources.

INDUSTRIE: A main concern of the black population is better education. How do you intend to improve the existing system and who will pay for it?

Du Plessis: The state will pay for it. But it is not only a question of money. We have ten different black languages in this country. Seventy-eight percent of the black teachers are underqualified. We are planning a spectacular program for the next 10 years to improve the schools for the black population.

INDUSTRIE: Will you maintain the system of separate education for blacks, coloureds and Indians?

Du Plessis: Norms, standards and strategies are to be uniform, but neither the Indian nor the black culture is to be lost. Education can be equalized in part, but one cannot ignore the realities of South Africa, the fact that whites, blacks, coloureds and Indians are living here. And it will stay that way, even if we remove the Group Areas Act tomorrow (this law determines the areas in which the individual ethnic groups can live. Ed.).

INDUSTRIE: In other words, according to your plans there will still be five ministries of education for the individual population groups 10 years from now?

Du Plessis: Not necessarily. I do not believe that any minister in this cabinet can even try to guess what the political structures of this country will be like 5 years from now, because things are developing very rapidly.

INDUSTRIE: Foreign countries have the impression that all the measures that have been introduced by the government to do away with apartheid were only considered under foreign pressure. Is that the correct impression?

Du Plessis: On the contrary. In my opinion, foreign pressure caused restraint, because we are a proud people. When Great Britain wanted to take away our sovereignty, we fought. We do not like pressure. We know

very well ourselves what is necessary in this country, which is also the reason why we decided to eliminate apartheid. It makes no sense to pretend that the black population in the cities is willing to exercise its political right somewhere else, in other words, to return to the national states or to vote there. We realized that it is so, and consequently we said that we do no longer insist on it.

INDUSTRIE: Not all white South Africans are in agreement with the reform course of the Botha government. The Conservative Party is accusing you of selling the rights of the whites....

Du Plessis: ...yes, but they are living in a world that does not exist, they are creating their own dreamworld, believing that it is real. It does not work.

INDUSTRIE: When will the negotiations on the new constitution begin?

Du Plessis: We will convene a National Council within the next few days. All the interested political forces are to take part. The goal is to include blacks in the political process. The National Council will be given a special status and will be chaired by the president himself. He will invite all political leaders of the country to attend.

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CSO: 3420/42

SOUTH AFRICA

HEUNIS DISCUSSES REFORM, EMERGENCY ON NETWORK PROGRAM

MB271059 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1900 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Video recorded interview with Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis by Andre le Roux, presented on the "Network" program by John Bishop in Johannesburg; date and place not given]

[Text] [Bishop] The first part of this year's parliamentary session ended last night. Although a reform-orientated session, Parliament did not go untouched by the politics and the violence in the streets. Against the background of the state of emergency, Andre le Roux of our parliamentary staff spoke to Mr Heunis on the reform process.

[Begin video] [Le Roux] Mr Heunis, if you were to typify the session, up to this point, from a reform point of view, where would you put it?

[Heunis] Well, I would rate this session very high in this regard. If one referred to legislation that has been introduced and accepted at this session, you will find that many of the pronouncements that the state president had made on issues of reform have in fact culminated in legislation at this stage. I refer to the legislation in relation to citizenship, in terms of land tenure for black communities, identification documents, the abolition of development agencies, and these sort of institutions.

[Le Roux] Sir, through this session various reform measures have been accepted by Parliament. But have you in fact achieved reform, because it is not necessarily the same thing, is it?

[Heunis] Well, it would depend as to what you term reform. The way I would define it, for the purposes of the reply to your question, I would suggest that any reform measures that affect the quality of life for people, that improve their participation in the affairs of the country—whether that be socially, economically, and politically—should be described as measures of reform. Now if you accept that definition, then I believe that major achievements have been obtained during this session.

[Le Roux] Sir, let us go to one of these measures: the scrapping of influx control in April. You did that in April, and you heralded it as a new era of freedom in this country. But in June, a state of emergency was proclaimed, putting limits on freedoms. Can you make sense of this?

[Heunis] Yes. I do not think the two issues are related at all. The question of influx control relates to the mobility of communities within the boundaries of their own countries, and therefore the security laws that have been passed and the state of emergency that has been declared do not relate to the mobility in that sense of the word. What we term the abolition of the influx control relates to the whole issue that large black communities had under prescriptive laws not had the right to move within the boundaries of their own countries. Now those barriers will be removed once the act is promulgated. The state of emergency relates to something else, and that is, it is also closely related to the whole concept of the capacity of countries for reform. It is quite obvious that it is not possible to keep the process of reform going in an unstable society. In fact, initially I had said one would have to understand the whole process of reform leads to instability as a matter of fact. And the reason for that is simple again. White people fear reform, because they are the people that possess. On the other hand, you have the spiral of increasing expectations of other communities, often way beyond the means of a country to satisfy those aspirations. And therefore I had, even in 1981, predicted that we must anticipate a measure of instability, and that we also would have to take the steps to stabilize society. Not as more suppression, but as the answer to these people that seek confrontation rather than peaceful reform.

[Le Roux] Sir, short of martial law, the state of emergency, a national state of emergency, is rather drastic, would you say, would you not say?

[Heunis] Oh, yes, I would concede the point immediately. But one would also have to have to understand, when judging that state of emergency and the declaration of the state of emergency, you would also have to assess the threat against the country. And I believe that the information that the public had before the state of emergency was declared clearly indicated that drastic steps had to be taken as an answer to the people that seek violence, that seek confrontation, that intimidate, that murder, that burn down. And therefore, again, I had said in Parliament--and I would like to repeat that statement--that stabilizing society is a prerequisite to a reform society. Therefore I personally support the declaration of the state of emergency.

[Le Roux] You say a prerequisite, sir. Stabilize first and reform afterwards, or stabilize and reform at the same time? Is that what you are [saying]?

[Heunis] No. Well, stabilize for the purposes of reform; in other words, to ensure that the process of reform can proceed.



[Le Roux] Sir, is South Africa at this point ready--in terms of and with the state of emergency in mind--ready to accept reform? In other words, is reform being achieved?

[Heunis] Oh, yes. Again, one would have to apply the test as to what you mean by that. I believe reform is an ongoing process. Some 5 or 6 years ago, a measure of reforms had taken place in the field of labor and labor laws. A measure of reforms have been taking place in the economic field, others in the social field, the abolition of certain acts. This section was typified by further reform measures in the constitutional field and also the economic field. So, South Africa is in fact not only ready for reform, it is experiencing that reform, it is also accepting that reform. But one must understand that the greater the success with peaceful reform measures and changes, the more vehement the revolutionaries will become, the more drastic their actions. And therefore, again, society has to be stabilized, so as to afford the protection for the process of reform to proceed. Let me give you an example. When people are not allowed to participate in the institutions of government, when people are not allowed to buy where they want, when people are not allowed to work when they want to work, when people are not allowed to go to school when they want to go to school, then surely steps have to be taken to protect the people so that they can participate, so that they can work, so that they can go to school, so that they can exercise their freedom of choice of whether they want to buy or not.

[Le Roux] Do you see signs of stability at this point?

[Heunis] Oh, yes. I believe the position has greatly improved.

[Le Roux] Mr Heunis, I want to ask you: Do you regard race classification as discriminatory?

[Heunis] No, I regard the application of classification that would favor one group against the other as discriminatory.

[Le Roux] In other words the act?

[Heunis] No, not the act itself. No, well, I have said the act classifies people. The act itself is therefore completely objective in terms of its definition. The question is, what do you do after you have classified groups of people? Does the act, or the application of the act, imply that the rights afforded to one group as defined in terms of the act are inferior to that of the other? And if that is so, then that would have to be discriminatory.

[Le Roux] Sir, I just want to put the definition, your own definition. It is from the white paper on urbanization: Discrimination is the unequal treatment of individuals or groups on the basis of classification in terms of certain characteristics, such as race, religion, and so on. Does not that say the act is discriminatory?

[Heunis] No, no. The very words that you quote negates what you now say. What I have said, and what the white paper said, is if you classify and, in the application of the classification, one group is preferred as against the other, that would be discriminatory. But the mere act of classifying people is not discriminatory as such.

[Le Roux] I ask this question because the Race Classification Act is, it seems at this point, the final pillar in government policy in its endeavors to break down the discriminatory measures that have been apartheid.

[Heunis] No, it is not the final pillar. Let me just explain this: Most political leaders in this country that seek democratic solutions to this country propound the concept that there must be group protection. If groups are to be protected, they are to be defined. The dispute, therefore, is not the definition of a group. The dispute between political parties is in fact as to how groups should be defined, whether by way of a statute or whether it should be by association. But the concept that minority groups must be protected has as implication the definition of groups, and therefore, whether that definition is by statute or by choice, the act of defining is not in itself discriminatory. It is the application of such an act or definition that could be discriminatory, depending as to whether you use that definition for preferring people, for favoring people, as against and at the cost of other people.

[Le Roux] So what you are saying is that the Race Classification Act is not one of the measures you are considering doing away with?

[Heunis] No, well, I am not considering the act in any event. The act does not fall under my responsibility. All I am trying to say in answer to your question is that the act itself is not discriminatory. But acts that are not discriminatory can be applied with discrimination, and that I believe should be avoided.

[Le Roux] Mr Heunis, there is one quote you uttered during the course of this session so far that I found rather disturbing. You did answer it to some extent. Can I just put it to you again, just to refresh the mind. You said: I want to point to the seriousness of the fact that the primary question that South Africans will have to answer is not what type of democracy we have, but rather whether it is at all possible to have a democracy. Are you inferring, sir, that at a point the government could adjudge the situation to be such that a democracy is no longer possible?

[Heunis] No. I am not inferring that at all. You must view what I said in the context of the discussion. The government is committed to a democratic ideal in which, with the maintenance of stability, of order, of law, and the protection of minority rights, and also with the protection of the rights of self-determination of communities, all people should share in the decisionmaking processes that affect their lives. Having committed ourselves to that goal, the government is making every effort

to attain that goal. But we must also understand that the forces of destruction against this country--and, let me say immediately, they have been mounting all the time against us--they do not [have] a democracy, and they address their actions of intimidation, of violence, of murder, at the majority of the black communities in South Africa, trying to persuade or to influence or to intimidate them not to participate in their democratic institutions. Therefore, these powers are opting not for a democratic solution. They seek a comrade state which is controlled and which is not democracy in terms of our definition. And what I had said, the choice therefore, for people, as the first priority, is to choose for a democracy, and only after that basic choice has been made, we will then discuss as to the form of that democracy.

[Le Roux] So you explicitly say we will have to decide not on the form of democracy, but whether democracy is possible enough. At what point would you deem a democracy not to be possible anymore?

[Heunis] Well, I think that is a hypothetical question, and I would not want to answer...

[Le Roux, interrupting] But you asked it yourself, sir.

[Heunis] No, well, I have said, I have said I still believe a democracy is possible, and therefore the majority of the communities that are being intimidated must make, as a high priority or a first priority, that choice first. In other words, the communities that are intimidated, that are influenced, that are subject to murder, they will have to decide they want a democracy. They will have to stand up and say: This is what we want. And then, after that choice has been made, I believe that we should then discuss the form of that democracy.

[Le Roux] Finally, sir, do you see these perpetrators of violence turning to a democracy?

[Heunis] No, I do not believe they will.

[Le Roux] So what is your reply to that?

[Heunis] Well, then my reply to that is, then you have to take the actions that the government has been taking, and is still taking, to stabilize society, so that there could be a free choice for the masses of the people.

[Le Roux] Like a perpetual state of emergency?

[Heunis] I do not believe it should be perpetual, because if it is perpetual, then quite obviously you have conceded that a democracy is not possible. I do not believe that the state of emergency should be perpetual.

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CSO: 3400/231

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW NAVY STRIKE CRAFT COMMISSIONED

MB041444 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1413 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Durban, 4 Jul (SAPA)--The Navy's latest missile-carrying Minister-class strike craft--named the P1569--was commissioned at Salisbury Island in Durban today, the chief of the South African Navy, Vice-Adm Glen Syndercombe, said.

The ship, launched in March, has been fully equipped and armed and has passed harbour and sea-acceptance trials.

Ninth in the series of "fast and maneuverable" missile-carrying vessels, Vice-Adm Syndercombe said the ship was now fully operational and would form part of the SA Navy fleet.

Since the production of the first strike craft in the series began in 1974, the ships and their weapon systems have been thoroughly tested under local conditions. Continuous improvements have also been made to keep up with modern technological advances, Vice-Adm Syndercombe said.

The strike craft are specifically designed and built for local conditions and are ideal for protection of South Africa's harbours, shipping, fishing and other maritime interests. They have a firepower for ships of their size and can destroy or sink vessels many times their own size.

The weapons systems consist of six Skperpioen surface-to-surface missiles with a strike range of over 30 kilometers. Two 76mm rapid-firing cannons--one mounted forward and one aft--as well as two 20mm anti-aircraft cannons mounted on the ship's port and starboard sides complete its armament.

The strike craft are 63mm long (length overall) and displace 430 tons. They are powered by four diesel engines giving a top speed of more than 30 knots.

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SOUTH AFRICA

AIR FORCE OPERATION SHOWS 'PREPAREDNESS'

MB071253 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1215 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, 7 Jul (SAPA)--The South African Air Force [SAAF] is ready to ward off an air attack--and "the other side" knows it, Brig Pierre Steyn, director of the SAAF's preparedness programme, said in Pretoria today.

Briefing military correspondents on the results of the SAAF's recent 5-day exercise over the Transvaal--"Golden Eagle"--Brig Steyn said: "We're not looking for a scrap (fight) but we're ready for one."

The SAAF's full inventory of craft flew close on 1,000 "missions" during the exercise, showing that the Air Force "operated well as a team," Brig Steyn said.

"We can face any air force in Africa," he said.

Brig Steyn said, however, the exercises were not intended to "wave our flag" at neighbouring states, and no borders were violated.

SAAF systems were tested to extremes during mock battles between the "reds" and "blues" and problem areas were found and rectified.

Waterkloof, Swartkop and Lanseria served as bases for the one team, while the other side operated from Hoedspruit, Pietersburg and Punda Milia in the Kruger National Park, Brig Steyn said.

The exercise demonstrated the Air Force's war-readiness.

Despite its dangerous nature, with "opposing" aircraft unaware of each other moving at high speeds and at low altitudes, no accidents, and only two precautionary landings occurred.

Both sides used what they considered to be the best fight tactics--one side did not emulate Soviet strategy, Brig Steyn said.



Both sides were "hurt" however, and the exercise showed that units should guard against complacency.

"A few egos were badly dented, but I'm glad that we could have had this happen during an exercise," Brig Steyn said.

"Golden Eagle" also served to bolster self-confidence, and proved that the SAAF could assert itself, despite its aging equipment.

Brig Steyn said he was impressed by the maintenance teams capabilities. Each mission on average necessitated 3 hours preparation.

Between missions, an F1 mirage fighter, for instance, needs to be replenished with up to 40,001 of fuel, six to eight 1,000-pound bombs, camera film and oxygen for the pilot.

The exercise showed that the Air Force was able to direct missions from various bases from a central post to any target [simultaneously], and hit a variety of targets in one day.

Not much additional costs were incurred, as the flights would have taken place anyway, Brig Steyn said.

The exercise actually carries on continuously, Brig Steyn pointed out. "Golden Eagle" was only a peak in intensity.

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CSO: 3400/231

SOUTH AFRICA

SADF MEMBERS REQUIRED TO LEARN AFRICAN LANGUAGE

MB091208 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1145 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, 9 Jul (SAPA)--Permanent force members of the South African Defence Force will in future be required to learn an African language, the Defence Force said in a statement from Pretoria today.

The members will be expected to "acquire a basic knowledge of the African language deemed most suitable for the posts they occupy," the statement said.

The courses have been instituted due "to the multinational composition of the South African Defence Force and its security commitment towards all population groups."

The first aim of the course, which is to be controlled and coordinated by the Defence Force language service, will be to instruct close on 1,500 members of the permanent force to level 1 of the standard code for language ability before 30 September next year.

This code includes basic vocabulary, adequate listening comprehension in respect of simple sentences, basic knowledge of grammar and sufficient fluency for simple utterances and courtesy forms.

The African languages to be presented in the different army command areas are Xhosa in the Western Province, Southern Cape and Eastern Province, Tswana in north western command, Tswana and South Sotho in the Orange Free State, Zulu in Natal, Zulu (Seswati) in the eastern Transvaal, Sepedi, Shangana, Venda, Zulu and South Ndebele on the Witwatersrand, the statement said.

"Black mother tongue speakers of the Defence Force will present three month-course of 8 hours tuition. In addition, arrangements will be made with other approved local establishments to provide tuition to those members who are unable to attend the Defence Forces own classes in the languages required," it said.

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CSO: 3400/231

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI WARNS BUSINESSMEN ON APARTHEID

MB091153 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1026 GMT 9 Jul 86

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by the Chief Minister's Office, Ulundi]

[Text] Ladysmith, Wednesday--Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned business leaders last night that free enterprise was doomed in South Africa unless apartheid was completely ended soon. He urged commerce and industry to redouble their pressures to have all economic and political restrictions on blacks removed. If this was not done urgently, he said, it would strengthen the already widely-held view among blacks that it was not possible to get rid of apartheid without getting rid of free enterprise.

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president told the Ezakheni division of the Natal Chamber of Industries here that apartheid had not ended simply because some minister said it was dead and the state president said it was outdated.

This would be so only when all discrimination was gone, when all shared in the government and when all received the same quality of education and the same health care and pensions.

Chief Buthelezi said he had been told that it was black intransigence which was threatening the whole process of reform and the success of such bodies as the National Statutory Council, the Regional Services Councils [RSC's] and the New Excos. He was very concerned that even "many white people I love and respect" were trying to cajole him into the RSCS even though they knew these to be another imposition on black South Africa. But he asked business leaders to examine the facts and judge whether in fact it was blacks or whites who were intransigent.

For his part, he had gone on record immediately to express optimism when Mr P.W. Botha had seemed, at the most recent opening of parliament, to be outlining the kind of open-ended discussions which blacks craved. He had even been denigrated for this by some black spokesmen and foreign correspondents.

But the rug had been pulled from under him when the state president had publicly repudiated Mr Pik Botha for admitting the possibility of a black state president. Many whites were already blaming him for not negotiating with President Botha. They failed to appreciate that he would have not utility for the state president and for South Africa if he tarnished his image by rushing into such talks before the time was ripe for them.

It might well be that a refusal to compromise was holding up reform. But whites as well as blacks had to compromise, Chief Buthelezi said. He asked if intransigence could be expected among people whose suburbs were being torn apart by violence, whose children were crippled by an education system short of funds and teachers and who encountered hunger, homelessness and joblessness every day of their lives.

"If our public dealings were characterized by a refusal to compromise, how does one explain the Buthelezi commission and the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba? Both were opened to the entire spectrum of political and economic thought. Neither was composed in such a way as to give KwaZulu, Inkatha or anyone else a casting vote. Both had unquestionably neutral chairmen. White, I might add."

On the other side of the coin there was the tricameral parliament which had not a single black voice, a built-in National Party majority and which had never even been discussed with blacks despite his own direct pleas to the state president to declare a moratorium on all "constitutional experimentation" until consensus had been reached.

As for the second tier of (provincial) government, Natal and KwaZulu had agreed earlier this year to administer this region through a joint executive committee and this had been approved and applauded by even the Nationalist government. "However," he said, "the shockingly sudden purging of all the experienced members of the Executive Committee last month and their replacement with government nominees--again without any form of consultation with us--places this agreement in jeopardy." This was done, moreover, notwithstanding to them" not to dismantle the Natal provincial administration while the Indaba was on. "Yet we are expected to fall in line with any proposal which comes from the government's side. And then some people accuse us of being unwilling to cooperate with the state president or the government," Chief Buthelezi said.

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SOUTH AFRICA

SURVEY REPORTS ON BLACK EMPLOYMENT

MB030903 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0900 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 3 July, SAPA--Three of every 10 blacks in full-time or part-time employment in metropolitan areas work for the government--25 percent with large government concerns and four percent in small concerns, Market Research Africa's [MRA] employment index shows.

Large private companies employ 34 percent, medium and small 29 percent and eight percent are self-employed.

Government employees are becoming the elite, with 35 percent of black adults with large government concerns in the A income group--those who have household incomes of more than R900 a month. The percentage in the same group who are employed by large private organizations is 33.

In the B group--monthly incomes ranging from R600 to R899--34 percent of adults are with large government concerns and 31 percent with large private enterprise.

In the C group--monthly incomes between R200 and R599--large private concerns predominate with 38 percent against the 18 percent employed by large government concerns.

The MRA's employment index is based on representative samples of 1,000 black adults living in metropolitan areas, excluding Cape Town, who were interviewed in March this year.

"Many private concerns under present recessionary conditions do not have the resources to pay their staff at the same level as the government," says Miss Sue Scott, director in charge of the index. "There is a long-term danger that the most capable black employees will be lost to private enterprise because of the higher wages now being offered by the public sector."

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CSO: 3400/232

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI DISCUSSES STATEMENT ON SANCTIONS, SOWETO RALLY

MB010558 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 30 Jun 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the powerful and controversial leader of the KwaZulu homeland in South Africa, was back in the political hot seat yesterday. He held a big rally in Soweto at which he denounced any proposed Western economic sanctions against South Africa, a view not shared by many other black leaders. He also hinted that at some future date he might be prepared to join President Botha's proposed National Council. The rally comes at a time when violence between different black factions has been on the increase in spite of the state of emergency. On the line, Robin White asked Chief Buthelezi if holding the rally in Soweto and denouncing sanctions wasn't provocative:

[Begin recording] [Buthelezi] How provocative, Mr White? In fact, the people stood up to a man, I mean men and women, stood up rejecting sanctions and you see on the first of May I also had 100,000 people in a rugby stadium in Durban where it was rejected utterly and completely. So, when you talk about black people I don't know whether you are talking about the bishop and those who think like him. I mean they react as individuals, they have a right to have views, Dr Boesak and so on, but I am a constituency leader, I deal with ordinary people, you see, and ordinary people have not in their tens of thousands accepted sanctions.

[White] It is not a very fashionable thing to do at the moment, to speak out against sanctions.

[Buthelezi] No, in fact it is quite fashionable to say sanctions would come even by those people who will be devastated by them, isn't it? Even in the neighboring states.

[White] But aren't you in a way creating friction with other black leaders, by speaking out so strongly?

[Buthelezi] But how can you say this to me, Mr White, when I lead the largest black membership-based organization in the country? I mean who are the other black people? I mean the people have got their opinions



but in point of constituencies there is no leader in South Africa, you know. I mean, I would not talk about the ANC but I am talking those that are operating. There is no leader who has got as big a constituency as I have, you know, at various levels too. I mean these people who have a right, of course, to hold views contrary to mine, but in terms of constituencies who don't represent, you know, as large and as huge a constituency as I represent.

[White] But aren't you just at the moment stirring up trouble among black people by saying the kinds of things that you are saying?

[Buthelezi] Such as what, Mr White?

[White] Well, for instance, at your rally yesterday I gather that three people died.

[Buthelezi] Oh, no, no, they didn't die at my rally at all. All I can say to you is that when I went there, of course, everyone knows that already there were efforts to intimidate me. For instance a bomb was exploded there a few days ago clearly with the intention of trying to intimidate me and I think one of the reasons why the audience I had was the largest in that stadium was because people were angered by that and they will not be intimidated by anyone.

[White] But there are some people who might say that you would be better seeking reconciliation with other black leaders rather than condemning them...

[Buthelezi, interrupting] But why can't they come to me and who are these other black leaders? Nelson Mandela who has paid the highest price than all of us in South Africa and who is our ultimate martyr and he is not hostile toward me as you know, you know from the report of the eminent persons what he said about me. You know what he said to Helen Suzman about me. You know that he wrote a letter to me in December. Now, a man, who has paid that kind of price as this one has that feeling of brotherhood toward me who do I care for really? Who are the others than compared to that man? Even Tambo has not paid that price.

[White] How do you see things developing now politically? Aren't you driving yourself step by step into Mr Botha's camp?

[Buthelezi] But that is a lot of rubbish there, if I may say so with due respect because in fact everyone knows that I am committed to negotiations, that I am prepared to see change in South Africa take place through peaceful means and that is the difference between me and those who want to espouse violence. Now it is nonsensical to say therefore I am getting near Mr Botha, because everyone knows that, you know, it is I who have actually broken the back of the apartheid policy by refusing for the largest section (?southern) population--the Zulus--I refused to take independence and the only reason now is that the conservation

of Botha's policy and of the National Party policy of fragmenting South Africa has failed because in fact someone has described me as the anvil which (?shattered).

[White] But at the moment it is you that is being allowed permission to hold rallies. No other black leaders are.

[Buthelezi] That's a lot of poppycock to say I am allowed. In fact, as a matter of fact, Mr Johan Coetzee, I mean General Johan Coetzee has sent a message to me to say that would I please cancel it, you know, and I refused to cancel it. And it is nonsensical to say that I am allowed because I am not allowed in fact. Well, it is not a question of me being allowed. It's my political clout because I am not one of these, you know, petty little leaders who can be dealt with as a terrier dog deals with a rat, you see.

[White] Couldn't you become though a kind of Muzorewa figure?

[Buthelezi] That's bullshit, of course. I am Gatsha Buthelezi, I am Mangosuthu Buthelezi, I am not Bishop Muzorewa. I am not denigrating Bishop Muzorewa but if people in the media try to make propaganda for ANC by insulting me like that, I throw the insult back at them with the contempt it deserves. [end recording]

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CSO: 3400/232

SOUTH AFRICA

VENDA MINISTER APPEALS FOR CALM OVER CITIZENSHIP

MB041742 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1835 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, 4 July, SAPA--Venda's foreign minister today appealed to citizens of the independent homeland to remain calm, and not get themselves involved in actions they might regret later, until a workable citizenship package had been negotiated with the South African Government.

In a statement issued through Venda's embassy in Pretoria, Mr Gota E.R.B. Nesengani said: "I ask for calm until such time as a workable package has been agreed upon to the best advantage of all Venda citizens."

There should be no doubt the citizenship changes, among others, in South Africa, directly and indirectly affected Venda, as the destinies of people in southern Africa were bound together and could not be completely separated. "However deep the conflicts between our different peoples may be, they are yoked together in an indissoluble bond that impels cooperation," Mr Nesengani said. Change, of any nature, meant uncertainty and Venda citizens should approach this period "with caution and sober-mindedness." "No one should involve himself in anything that he will regret later."

Negotiations (on citizenship) were still being conducted with the South African Government on the basic assumption that the existing rights of Venda citizens, including freedom of movement, access to labor and other related matters, should not be prejudiced.

"The basic point of departure is that the republic of Venda's specific boundaries and its sovereignty must be respected," he said.

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CSO: 3400/232

SOUTH AFRICA

INKATHA CALLS FOR RELEASE OF MANDELA

MB070534 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2112 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Ulundi, 6 July SAPA--Inkatha's 11th annual conference today called on the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, to release jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, and other political prisoners for the sake of South Africa.

A resolution to this effect urged the international community to place the release of political prisoners at the top of their agendas for discussion with the South African Government. The motion said the politics of negotiation demanded that black leaders gain their own constituency support for the positions which they adopted in negotiation. This vital process of consulting constituencies was deeply impaired by the continued detention of political prisoners and the continued restriction of black political organizations, it added.

Inkatha's president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said he did not believe the ANC leadership wanted Mr Mandela released. "He is more useful to them in jail. He is there as a martyr," he said.

Chief Buthelezi was optimistic, however, that Mr Mandela would ultimately be released and claimed that Mr Botha was not against the ANC leader's release in principle.

Another resolution urged the state president to recognize the need for him to negotiate with Chief Buthelezi and other black leaders about the National Council before it was presented, as a bill, to parliament.

The motion stated that if Mr Botha made it possible for Chief Buthelezi to participate in the Council, Inkatha would work for mass black support for him and other black members of the council who would be negotiating a new constitution for South Africa. The resolution asked Mr Botha to consider carefully what Chief Buthelezi had said about the circumstances in which he would find it possible to take part in the proposed council.

Chief Buthelezi said that he had not yet decided whether or not to participate in the national council.

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CSO: 3400/232

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

END TO BLACK 'INTIMIDATION'--The chief minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says there should be an immediate end to intimidation of blacks by other blacks who want to gain political advantage from murder and intimidation. At a prayer meeting for unity among blacks in Soweto near Johannesburg, Chief Buthelezi said intimidators did not have a mandate from their people to act as they did. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 29 Jun 86 MB] /12858

BLACK FARMERS' NEEDS--Cape Town, 9 July SAPA--The provision of land and capital are critical to the development of a thriving black agricultural community, says a leading Lebowa farmer, SABC radio news reports. Mr M.S. Mokumo speaking at the NAFCOC conference in Cape Town today, said it was essential that the Land Act and Group Areas Act be scrapped and black farmers have access to normal sources of raising capital. Homeland agricultural efforts had failed due to a lack of land and the defects of communal farming. Mr Mokumo pointed to the success that the Zimbabwe Government had achieved in five years in settling more than 10,000 black farmers on land vacated by whites. In this time they had succeeded in providing most of the country's internal grain needs. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1053 GMT 9 Jul 86 MB] /12858

CSO: 3400/232

SOUTH AFRICA

SABC ON IMPORTANCE OF BORDER AREAS, POPULATION

MB040523 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The visit by the state president to the northern border areas this week drew attention to the vital role of the country's border farming communities, a role that is seldom fully appreciated by the general public. An essential element of a national security strategy is a large, settled border population. In an important sense it is in the front line of national defence. Hence Mr Botha's insistence that the country could not permit a decrease in its numbers.

Indeed the depopulation of South Africa's border areas is a development it cannot afford for a variety of reasons--social, economic, diplomatic and strategic. Of the security aspect defence authorities have warned in the past that a population drift from the border regions is an open invitation to infiltration by terrorists. As it is, elaborate measures have had to be taken to tighten security and more is still to be done.

It is the country's good fortune that something of the hardy frontier spirit continues to characterise the farmers and townsmen who inhabit its outlying areas. The degree of success achieved in the counter-insurgency strategy is due in no small measure to that spirit of independence and refusal to give up in the face of adversity. At the same time it is necessary that there should be sufficient awareness of the role of such communities, and of their exceptional difficulties.

A study conducted 5 years ago by the Human Sciences Research Council found that in fact terrorism was a relatively minor cause of depopulation. Much more important were the economic factors, the high costs arising from remoteness from suppliers and markets and the inadequacy of services, electricity supply and roads. Such problems have naturally been aggravated by the drought and the recession.

In recent years a comprehensive revival programme--aimed at the rebuilding of thriving, economically viable farming communities and rural towns--has been initiated. The emphasis is on the growth of population centers



near the border areas as points from which development must be stimulated. The programme covers a wide field, the expansion of agriculture other than irrigation farming, greater production development aid and concessions to make border areas farming more profitable, an improved infrastructure of tarred roads, electricity, water, telecommunications and transport, and the upgrading of education and health facilities.

A great deal has been done, but the task is by no means complete. It is in the interest of all South Africans that it should receive the highest priority.

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CSO: 3400/234

SOUTH AFRICA

RAJBANSI SAYS NPP 'DISAPPOINTED' IN SECURITY BILLS

MB231958 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1923 GMT 23 Jun 86

/Text/ Cape Town, 23 June, SAPA--The approval by the President's Council of the two controversial security bills last week had negated all that the National People's /NPP/ Party had achieved in the tricameral system, the party's leader, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said today.

In a statement released in Cape Town, he said his party, the majority group in the House of Delegates, was disappointed at the passing of the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill.

"Our best intentions have resulted in a sense of disillusionment."

A similar statement was read out in the House of Representatives today by his cabinet colleague, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party and chairman of the Minister Council.

In his statement, Mr Rajbansi, who is also chairman of the Minister's Council in the House of Delegates, said it appeared that 159 MPs had voted against the bills, while 146 had supported them.

"The PC /President's Council/ decision can therefore not be a moral one."

Mr Rajbansi said the NPP believed the decision by the President's Council had done "more harm than good" and had reflected on the good intentions of his party.

"We believe that, in spite of the disheartening situation our presence and participation (in the tricameral parliament) is essential as an investment for the good of our country," he said.

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CSO: 3400/172

SOUTH AFRICA

HOUSE DEBATES REGIONAL SERVICE COUNCILS

MB250550 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2252 GMT 24 Jun 86

/Text/ House of Assembly, 24 June SAPA--The entire concept of Regional Services Councils /RSC's/ should be scrapped or at least shelved, Mr Alf Widman (PFP /Progressive Federal Party/ Hillbrow) said tonight.

Opposing the second reading of the regional services councils amendment bill, which deals, among others, with the levies to be imposed on the business sector to finance the RSC's, he said this was the worst time to talk of extra taxation.

The economy was "at its worst," with the latest figures showing that about 20 companies were going bankrupt daily. The RSC levies would cause even more problems for the struggling business sector.

Mr Widman said it would have been much better if provincial councils were not scrapped, with all race groups' local authorities being given representation at this level of government instead.

If this had been done, there would have been no need for RSC's.

Instead of going ahead with the legislation, the issue should be left to the envisaged multiracial national council on constitutional negotiation in an attempt to find a better solution.

The issue of levies for RSC's should also be held over until the Margo commission on the country's tax structure had reported in a few months time because it might reject the levy system and propose alternatives.

Dr Stoffel van der Merwe (NP Helderkruid), agreed that extra levies at this stage would create difficulties for some businesses, but he said the establishment of RSC's and their reform influence in communities was needed now more than ever.

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CSO: 3400/172

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP MEMBER CRITICIZES DEVELOPMENT BOARD BILL

MB260623 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1856 GMT 25 Jun 86

/Text/ House of Assembly, 25 June, SAPA--Development board officials should not retain their position of authority over black people when the boards were dissolved in terms of legislation before the House, Mr Nic Olivier (PFP /Pro-gressive Federal Party/ nominated) said today.

Supporting the second reading of the abolition of development boards amendment bill, he said there was no doubt the relationship between the boards and blacks had worsened over the years because these bodies had to carry out government policy to which blacks were opposed.

Officials of the boards were being placed under control of provincial administrators as an interim measure and there was great concern that the officials might end up in the same positions as before, albeit in bodies of another name.

Nothing could make the effect of the bill more worthless than such a move, Mr Olivier said.

Consideration should even be given to transferring officials to other provinces to avoid this.

He added that the PFP agreed in general with most of the provisions of the measure, although it was not satisfied that the interests of the 12,000 blacks employed by development boards were adequately protected.

The 7,000 white board workers were protected by trade unions but the blacks had no such protection.

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CSO: 3400/172

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP'S OLIVIER COMMENTS ON LAND BILL

MB251537 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1224 GMT 25 Jun 86

/Text/ House of Assembly, 25 June, SAPA--No measure had caused more bitterness among blacks than the one that removed their right to own property in South Africa, Mr Nic Olivier (PFP /Progressive Federal Party/ Nominated) said today.

Speaking in the second reading debate on the black communities development amendment bill, he said it did not address the important issue of black land ownership in rural areas.

The 1913 Land Act had made it impossible for blacks to own ground except in the limited areas that had been declared state land. The act also banned blacks from owning property outside those areas and had led to the removal of the black franchise in 1936 because land ownership had been a qualification to vote.

By the time the 1936 native trust land act was passed, giving 19 percent of the country's land to blacks, tremendous pressure had developed on the land due to population growth.

Only now, 70 years later, was the need for land being addressed by the government, albeit in a limited manner.

In the meantime, the 1936 act had been used to forcibly remove "thousands upon thousands" of blacks, who were "stuffed" into areas set aside for them. Thousands more were removed from urban areas like Sophiatown in Johannesburg.

When the Johannesburg City Council refused to remove people, a resettlement board was formed and 2,000 police and army members were deployed to remove the people.

Today, the white suburb erected where Sophiatown once stood was ironically called triomf.

With the exception of some urban areas--like Fingo Village in Grahamstown, whose removal to Kei Mouth was stopped--all urban areas in which blacks had owned land were cleared.



The tragedy was that the government had not made sufficient provision for the need for black land in the years to come.

"What did we create? Indeed, a situation where the black man finds himself a stranger in his own land.

"Now we stand at the beginning of a new era. We are grateful that blacks can now own land in urban areas."

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CSO: 3400/172

SOUTH AFRICA

THEOLOGIANS TOLD CHURCH 'UNDER SIEGE'

HK250102 Hong Kong AFP in English 0056 GMT 25 Jun 86

/Text/ Johannesburg, 25 June--The church in South Africa is under siege, with its parishioners "suffering, jailed, driven into exile and killed," a theologian told a conference of the South African Council of Churches (SACC).

He added: "Peace has long gone. How shall we sing the Lord's song in a foreign land, in our own land, which is now a hostile land?"

The SACC conference, with its theme "hope in crisis," is particularly important because it provides one of the few permissible forums for criticising the government under the nationwide state of emergency imposed on 12 June.

Many churchmen are understood to be among the thousands of people believed arrested by the government under the state of emergency, but the press is barred from naming them.

Also present was British Labour Party foreign affairs spokesman Denis Healey, who stressed that Britain was prepared to impose "some sanctions" on South Africa, despite Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's reluctance to do so.

He said future British action against the apartheid policy of racial segregation had to be seen in the light of Britain's new readiness to talk with the outlawed African National Congress (ANC).

(ANC leader Oliver Tambo was meeting British Foreign Office Minister of State (Deputy Foreign Minister) Lynda Chalker Tuesday--the first meeting between a British cabinet minister and the ANC.)

Mr Healey added that the visit to South Africa last week of Terry Waite, the special envoy of the archbishop of Canterbury, would ensure that the British church would be made aware of the "harsh realities" in South Africa.

The Labor Party MP is in South Africa for a 4-day visit as a guest of the SACC.

Mr Healey quoted Mr Waite, who has made several visits to South Africa, as saying he had never before felt conditions in the country to be as harsh as they were now.

Mr Waite's latest visit was aimed primarily at trying to gather information about missing Anglican priests, believed detained.

Mr Healey praised church workers in South Africa for their "sacrifices," adding: "Some of you work under conditions Christians have not seen since Roman times."

Mr Villa-Vicencio and Mr Healey both cautioned that economic sanctions against Pretoria could drive whites further into the laager--a traditional defensive position within a circle of wagons.

But the theologian warned that it would take far more than the government's current reform efforts "to restore human relations in this land."

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CSO: 3400/172

SOUTH AFRICA

PSYCHOLOGIST SAYS 'MEDIA CLAMP CREATES FEAR, RUMORS'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Jun 86 p 13

[Article by Sue Leeman]

[Text]

If information was withheld from the public, they would begin to imagine their worst fears were coming true, according to a psychologist.

Neuro-psychologist at the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor Len Holdstock, said the Government's decision to clamp down on reporting of the unrest would only increase the public's fears and lead to rumour-mongering.

The Star has in the last two weeks received many telephone calls from worried people, describing usually groundless rumours.

Worried white parents telephoned in the days leading up to June 16 to ask if they should send their children to school on that day.

But some of the stories going around were much more sinister — and apparently without foundation.

Like the person who said groups of whites and blacks — all armed to the teeth — had fought each other in Vereeniging.

Or the white woman supposedly "necklaced" in Wynberg; or the FIVE bombs that went off in the Johannesburg city centre one day; or the rumour that "all whites have been told to get out of Johannesburg by 4 pm"; or the mob that was preparing to invade the city centre.

Professor Holdstock said it was a well-documented psychological fact that when people were not getting any relevant information about the outside world they tended to look inwards.

"They fall back on fear and rumour and then project these on to the outside world. There is no information coming to them to counteract this."

Professor Holdstock added that prejudice was another by-product of ignorance. Most of The Star's callers reported alleged deeds of terror by people belonging to race groups other than their own.

"By depriving the public of information, the Government is digging the foundations for a prejudice so deep that it is not clear whether we will ever get out of it."

The head of the Department of Political Studies at Wits, Professor Alf Stadler, said the recent curbs on the Press would have exacerbated feelings of hysteria and crisis already present in the country.

"When people know they are in the dark, they tend to put the bleakest interpretation on things."

"For every one real incident there are now a couple of hundred fabrications."

/9317

CSO: 3400/166

SOUTH AFRICA

STATE OF EMERGENCY DETENTION SECRECY WORRIES PARENTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Jun 86 p 13

[Article by Jo-Anne Collinge]

[Text]

The secrecy surrounding detentions during the state of emergency has left many parents deeply anxious about the whereabouts and well-being of their children.

While scores of detainees taken in the first few days of the emergency are known to have been released, there are parents who have still not been able to find out if their children are in custody.

Even where detainees are taken from their homes and there is no doubt that they are in custody, parents are frequently unable to find out for days where their children are being held.

One couple, whose 16-year-old son was taken from home, said that the arresting officer had indicated the police station to which clothing could be taken. But the parents had arrived at that police station to be told their son was not there.

The parents may not be named because this would

identify the son and infringe the emergency regulations.

**RULES FOR VISITS**

Visits are not guaranteed in terms of the emergency regulations. They are granted at the discretion of the head of the prison and the Commissioner of the South African Police.

During the last emergency there were detainees who were not granted a single visit in periods of detention as long as six months.

Lawyers in Johannesburg say they are having difficulty confirming detentions as all queries have to be made by letter (telexes, they say, are not acceptable) to a brigadier in Pretoria.

One family, whose son disappeared on the day of a "political" funeral shortly before the emergency, has searched in vain for him. Relatives are worried that he may have been held originally under some other provision and have recently become an emergency detainee.

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CSO: 3400/166



SOUTH AFRICA

CUSA LEADER DISCUSSES DETENTION

MB262033 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 26 Jun 86

/From the "Focus on Africa" program/

/Text/ The South African Government has begun releasing some of the trade unions leaders who have been detained under the state of emergency imposed 2 weeks ago. Not only has there been a wave of arrests but a blanket ban on reporting of names and numbers of detainees and disturbances. Well one of those released is (Perishaw) Camay, leader of the Council of Unions of South Africa /CUSA/. On the line, Robin White asked Mr Camay about his arrest.

/Begin recording/ /Camay/ The security police called at my residence just past midnight on the evening of the 12th and informed me that they were detaining me under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act, which provides for preventive detention for 14 days. They searched the premises and then removed two documents, and they took me to John Voster Square, where I was held in solitary confinement from that time onwards.

/White/ Were you given a reason for your arrest?

/Camay/ No, I wasn't.

/White/ Were you interrogated while you were being held?

/Camay/ No, not at all, we were just left in solitary confinement for all that time.

/White/ So, there was never any explanation given to you for your arrest?

/Camay/ No.

/White/ So, was there any explanation given for releasing you?

/Camay/ No, there wasn't any explanation for that, either.

/White/ Are there members of your unions still being held?

/Camay/ Yes, there are several people both in membership and leadership ranks in the trade union movement that are being held and several officials of CUSA and several officials of various unions affiliated with CUSA that are being held. They number between about 50-60 people at this stage.

/White/ So, how was your union being affected by the state of emergency?

/Camay/ Well, initially we were crippled administratively in the sense that on the 12th of June the CUSA administrative (?top) were not able to get on to the premises and use the CUSA offices. Our telex machine was also rendered inoperable for almost 10 days, and we have now been able to get back to our offices and are able to operate administratively. We are also trying to determine what has happened in the various regions, and we just had a report that there was a raid on one of the union offices in Pretoria, where union T-shirts and calendars were removed from the office.

/White/ Do you think you could be arrested again?

/Camay/ Well, there is that possibility under the new emergency regulations that all of us could be redetained at any time.

/White/ So you are not going to be silent?

/Camay/ No, I don't think that we can be silent. We face a very critical period ahead of us, and I think that if we remain silent we will for all time lose trade union and human rights, whatever little remains of it inside South Africa, and therefore we cannot remain silent. /end recording/

/12228

CSO: 3400/172

SOUTH AFRICA

PAPER PUBLISHES BREAKDOWN OF DETAINED UNIONISTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Jun 86 p 13

[Text]

According to the Labour Monitoring Group, there are at least 171 trade unionists known to be in detention.

No members of the Trade Union Council of SA (Tucsa) or the Inkatha-sponsored United Workers Union of SA (Uwusa) have been held.

A breakdown of those detained shows 85 percent are from unions affiliated to the Congress of SA Trade Unions, including:

- 36 from the Metal and Allied Workers' Union.
- 16 from the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union.
- 11 from the National Union of Textile Workers.
- 11 from the SA Allied Workers' Union.
- Nine from the Paper Wood and Allied Workers' Union.
- Eight from the National Union of Mineworkers.
- Eight from the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union.
- Seven from the Food and Allied Workers' Union.

Twelve percent of those detained are from unions affiliated to the Council of Unions of SA including eight members of Cusa's secretariat and:

- Seven from the Transport and Allied Workers' Union.
- Three from the SA Chemical Workers' Union.
- Two from the Food, Beverage Workers' Union.

/9317

CSO: 3400/166

28 July 1986

## SOUTH AFRICA

## EMPLOYERS UNDER FIRE OVER SILENCE ON UNION DETENTIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Jun 86 p 13

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text]

The Independent Labour Monitoring Group (LMG) has attacked the silence of the vast majority of employers over the state of emergency and the detention of at least 171 trade unionists.

The LMG said that by remaining silent most employers had cast doubt on their public commitment to the removal of apartheid.

The LMG is an independent group of academic researchers from various universities and organisations who monitor labour developments closely.

In a report on the effect of the state of emergency on industrial relations, released yesterday, the LMG said: "In sharp contrast to the high-sounding claims in support of civil rights in the Federated Chamber of Industries' Business Charter, employers have been largely silent on the state of emergency."

Two important exceptions were AECI and the Premier Group, which had both issued strong statements.

A statement by the Chamber of Mines was criticised by the National Union of Mine-workers, which felt employers could intervene more directly with the State.

While the detention of at least 170 unionists in the last two weeks had temporarily disrupted trade union organisation, the movement's deep roots in the workplace would most likely mean that union organisation would continue.

The impact of the state of emergency on labour relations had, however, been significant. A feature of the detentions was that 85 percent of those detained were from unions affiliated to the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu).

"At first appearance, trade union detentions have been haphazard, but in certain areas the logic is all too apparent," said the report.

"Unionists in northern Natal believe that the large-scale detentions of Cosatu leaders now

leaves the field open for its recently-formed rival, the Inkatha-backed United Workers Union of SA (Uwusa). Some unions have claimed that their members have been put under pressure to join Uwusa."

In some unions, shopfloor workers and shop stewards had stepped into the breach left by officials and administrative staff in detention or in hiding.

Further, shopfloor workers were now taking direct responsibility for important wage negotiations.

Labour lawyers report that shop stewards, acting for union officials, are contacting them for legal advice.

The emergency had also affected industrial relations as a whole. So far there had been more than 100 strikes by members of the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union of SA (Ccawusa) in major retail stores in protest against the detention of unionists.

/9317

CSO: 3400/166

SOUTH AFRICA

RADIO ON NEED FOR PRESS CONTROLS

MB260850 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 26 Jun 86

/Station commentary: "Freedom of the Press"/

/Text/ The state of emergency has been proclaimed in South Africa to restore law and order in the country, since the people of South Africa have to deal with a total Marxist onslaught spearheaded by the ANC. One aspect of the state of emergency is that, naturally, there is a measure of censure of the press.

The state of emergency in South Africa has been declared to restore law and order, and to deal a decisive blow to radicals who want to make the country ungovernable. The state aim of the ANC, in its bid to obtain power for itself in South Africa, is to go for soft targets, in other words, civilians. This organization, whose 30-member executive includes 19 communists, has opted for violence and terrorism as their solution to the country's problems.

In contrast, the South African Government has stated time and again that it wants to share power with all population groups, but that all democratically minded people will have to negotiate the country's future. Consequently, there can be no doubt about the government's intentions, and these efforts are being recognized overseas. President Reagan said yesterday that he was convinced about President P.W. Botha's sincerity in finding an answer to South Africa's problems.

But the South African Government has also stated unequivocally that law and order will be restored to South Africa's troubled black community. This is a prerequisite for meaningful dialogue and negotiation about the country's future. And, if in this process the press in South Africa has to forfeit some of its freedom it normally has in the country, then that is part of the price that has to be paid. A country engaged in combating the kind of revolutionary onslaught that this country has to cope with has to employ certain measures.

And when democratically minded people can talk freely again without fear of intimidation, the South African press will again be one of the freest in Africa, as it has always been.

/12228

CSO: 3400/172

SOUTH AFRICA

WHITES INTERVIEWED SUPPORT STATE OF EMERGENCY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Jun 86 p 13

[Text]

Whites interviewed by *The Star* at the scene of one of Tuesday's blasts said they were afraid to be in the centre of Johannesburg but felt the Government was doing its utmost to maintain public safety.

Mrs Myrtle Scott said although she felt scared, it wouldn't keep her out of the city. "You never know when a bomb's going to go off."

Mr Bill Ulgate said: "It's a one in a million chance that I will get hit. The Government doesn't know how to run the country but I think the police are doing a good job."

Mrs Elaine Botha said: "I think the police should be carrying out bag searches, but I feel less scared since the state of emergency."

Mrs Margaret Miller said she had been in town on two occasions where explosions have occurred but she would still re-

turn to the city. "I feel quite safe. If a bomb goes off then I'm finished anyway."

Mr Cornelia Koblens said he felt safe. "The police cannot do more than they are already doing."

Mr Archie du Preez said he didn't feel safe, "but I can't avoid being here."

Mr Warren Hildes said: "You tend to accept these things. It's like crossing the road — when it's your time there's nothing you can do about it."

Mrs Dorothy Priest, who is in South Africa on holiday, said Johannesburg had changed since she was last here. "It's not the same but you have to take the chance when you come into the city."

Mr Byron Gerber said he spends more time in Sandton than he does in town. "But it can happen there just as easily."

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CSO: 3400/166



SOUTH AFRICA

WHITE MANAGEMENT SAID TO REMAIN OPTIMISTIC

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Jun 86 p 24

[Article by Madden Cole]

[Text]

ALTHOUGH White management remains fully committed to South Africa, this commitment is made in terms of a realistic view of the likely events in the next 15 years, says Professor Jill Nattrass of the University of Natal's Development Studies Unit.

Speaking at the Stainless Steel Industry Conference yesterday, Professor Nattrass says that in general management remains optimistic but that the percentage of "don't knows" rose as the time horizon lengthens even if only from one to five years.

She adds that respondents in very large firms are more optimistic for the future than other size categories, with regard to both the economic conditions affecting the firm and the manager's personal situation.

The link between econ-

omic growth and political change was most clearly demonstrated from replies received and she states that management now clearly accepts that politics and economics are intertwined. Of those responding, 87 percent said that they believed political reform to be a prerequisite for a sustainable economic recovery.

Attitudes to the short-term political situation was pessimistic with 44 percent believing that the level of social unrest will be worse in 1986 than in 1985 and 39 percent stating that the situation on the border will deteriorate.

The long-term outlook was more optimistic with 53 percent of the respondents thinking that the situation in relation to social unrest would have improved by 1990 and 38 percent that the border situation would be better.

The greatest level of concern with respect to

the next five years was for increasing political unrest followed by the related factor of too little political reform. Economic conditions ranked then and were followed by increased social unrest and the related factor of family security.

Respondents in general did not appear worried about their personal financial or work situations, Professor Nattrass says.

"The conclusion one must draw from these answers is that management at least seems to have a pragmatic view of the political future in that it sees significant political change occurring.

"However what is worrying is that it also sees the Government has no real plan for progress. There is a policy making vacuum here which perhaps a co-ordinated business effort could help to fill."

/9317

CSO: 3400/166

SOUTH AFRICA

'NATIONAL EFFORT' NEEDED TO RESTORE CONFIDENCE

MB270455 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0108 GMT 27 Jun 86

/Text/ South Africa needed a combined national effort to restore investor confidence in the country, both internally and externally, the director general of the South Africa Foundation, Mr Peter Sorour, said today.

Mr Sorour was addressing the annual general meeting of the South African Tourist and Safari Association (SATSA) in Johannesburg.

Mr Sorour, speaking on "South Africa's image and its effect on tourism," said a combined, national effort would require political as well as economic action," and the business sector will have to demand from government at least as much input into this confidence-building exercise as government is entitled to expect from it."

"The simple fact is that South Africa cannot hope to develop its 30-million people towards the goal of a Westernised society--with the advantages for all that could hold--from its own resources.

"Our economic growth has not and will not keep pace with population growth--let alone the ravages of inflation and a weak currency--unless massive cooperation can be obtained from other major Western powers.

"The cooperation we seek is not in the form of handouts. It is partnership in building the economic future of 100-million people in South and Southern Africa and winning the region for the West.

"And it is moral support for a process of political reform that is seen to have the approval of the majority of South Africa's people," he said.

These were the conditions that would bring "tourists and investors streaming back to this land of unlimited potential, but with political factions and different sections of the media constantly slanging one another we are projecting an image of instability that can hardly be expected to encourage the necessary confidence in our future."

"We should not let section differences and political bickering stand in the way of South Africa's wider interests and vital needs."

While almost every industry in South Africa was being adversely affected by current world attitudes and actions, tourism was suffering more than most.

The sanctions issue "is right back in focus and it has in any case developed a momentum of its own--for a variety of reason," Mr Sorour said.

More than 40 American companies were reported to have left South Africa so far, "some for political and others for economic reasons, usually a combination of both."

Mr Sorour said that in a wider sense, sanctions and boycotts against South Africa had been proliferating. These sanctions and boycott campaigns had penetrated to levels closer to the general public "and have thus focused the attention of the ordinary citizen abroad on South African issues to a much greater extent than was formerly the case."

"A greater public consciousness of South Africa has been awakened, resulting in greater attention to media reports and more individual value-judgments being made on South Africa," he said.

"Into that fertile field, unfortunately, has been pouring an almost uninterrupted stream of horrifying TV coverage from South Africa. Night after night TV screens worldwide have been filled with scenes of rioting, murder, arson and barbarism which have left the impression that the whole of South Africa is albatross and that life is at risk everywhere.

"There is nothing more certain to turn off tourism than the suggestion of physical danger," Mr Sorour said.

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CSO: 3400/172

SOUTH AFRICA

FAWU WINS LARGE WAGE INCREASES IN CAPE

MB301746 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1554 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, 30 Jun (SAPA)--New wage agreements negotiated by the Food and Allied Workers Union (FAWU) have given members in the western Cape pay increases of up to 52 percent.

FAWU, a Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATUO affiliate, is recognised at 35 factories and is negotiating recognition agreements at nine others.

In the past few weeks it has concluded wage agreements covering Lemoen Kloof Farms in Brackenfell and Malmesbury, three Dairybelle Plants, Handipak at the Strand, Epping Market and South African Breweries [SAB].

It is also involved in wage negotiations at 17 factories which should be completed in the next few weeks.

The best increases were achieved at Lemoen Kloof, Malmesbury, in the plants first negotiation with FAWU. The management brought the previous minimum of R55 a week plus a R14 attendance bonus into line with the new minimum at Brackenfell of R105 a week. This has meant a 52 percent rise for 200 workers.

At Brackenfell the minimum wage increased by 28 percent.

The Dairybelle agreement covers about 700 workers at plants in Stellenbosch, Cape Town and Paarl.

The minimum for unskilled general workers rose 23.8 percent to R400 a month. For delivery men the minimum was increased by 25 percent to R435.

At Epping market the weekly minimum was increased to R50.50 in November last year. The latest negotiations gave a further 18.8 percent, bringing the minimum to R60.

With Handipak at the strand, FAWU negotiated a new minimum of R391 a month for general workers and R425 for delivery workers.

For one department running at a loss the agreement is that once the loss has been eliminated general workers wages will go up to R405 a month and delivery workers will receive R435.

At SAB the minimum wage was increased by 23 percent, up to R131.50. The long-service bonus was increased and the overtime agreement was amended.

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CSO: 3400/234

SOUTH AFRICA

PROTEST ACTION BY MINERS DISCUSSED

MB020842 London BBC World Service in English 0709 GMT 2 Jul 86

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] The South African president, Mr P.W. Botha, has appealed to black people to cooperate in solving the country's problems peacefully, but at the same time a new challenge has been issued to the government.

The black Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] has decided to take industrial action later this month and the biggest black union, the miners, says it will begin its action today in protest over the arrest of some of its leaders.

Any disruption by the NUM [National Union of Mineworkers] could have serious effects on South Africa's important minerals and mining industries. A total of two union officials who have not been seen for weeks have turned up unexpectedly in Britain to address the British Miners Union's conference. Mr James (Mokgotsi), the NUM president, and the secretary general, Cyril Ramaphosa, were asked by Richard Kershaw if they were not now refugees from South Africa.

[Begin recording] [Mokgotsi] No. We'll go back to South Africa because we have got a lot to do inside the country and it was the mandate from our executive as well as our central committee that we have to go outside the country and we have to go to come back into the country.

[Kershaw] You do expect that you might well be arrested on your return?

[Mokgotsi] Yes. The regime will never leave us alone, in peace.

[Kershaw] Mr Ramaphosa, what do you expect is going to be the form of the industrial action taken later this week by miners in your country?

[Ramaphosa] Many strikes have taken place over the past few weeks, particularly the last 2 weeks after the state of emergency was imposed and many leaders were arrested, workers were taking strike action to demand the release of those leaders. So it is expected that the same pattern will follow.



[Kershaw] What of the government's response to it?

[Ramaphosa] We do not expect the regime to be any softer when it comes to dealing with workers. They have proved in the past that they are able to unleash their most vicious forces against the people in the country and we would expect them to do so as of now.

[Kershaw] What do you, as a black union leader, say about economic sanctions by countries like Britain against South Africa?

[Ramaphosa] The pressures that people are speaking about in Europe and in the United States, they believe that if those positive pressures are put on the regime, the Botha regime will then be making fundamental changes in the country.

[Kershaw] What do you say to the argument that black workers and black poor people would be the main sufferers from the effects of sanctions?

[Ramaphosa] We have had that argument before and our members are quite clear on that one: We are presently undergoing long-term suffering, and if the pressure could be put on the regime that would result in short-term suffering but the ultimate result would be that we would be a free people.

[Kershaw] Do you have a sense of any growing shared interest with the leaders of South Africa's business community? They are largely white, of course.

[Ramaphosa] No, we don't think we do. They are capitalists who are committed to the free enterprise system and the changes that they would like to see are those that are going to make their profits become bigger and bigger. On the other hand, we would like to see changes that will lead to a complete transformation of our society, where the wealth of the country will be equally shared among all those who work. [end recording]

Richard Kershaw then turned to Zac de Beer, a director of South Africa's biggest mining group, the Anglo-American Corporation.

Mr de Beer was for many years a progressive member of the South African parliament. He gave his response to the miners' action.

[Begin recording] [De Beer] This is what we have feared for some time that if there is interference by the state, or even threatened interference by the state with trade union leaders, then the possibility of industrial action naturally (?arises). We have already been calling upon the government to charge or release all detainees with a minimum of delay and that, of course, goes for trade unionists, and I have said in public on many occasions that the effect of extending trade union rights to these people while withholding political rights from them is necessarily to politicize the unions and to raise the possibility that union power may be used for political purposes.

[Kershaw] How distant from government thinking and government policy are you leaders of the business community now finding yourselves?

[De Beer] We find ourselves very frequently and quite sharply at variance with government. I think this is, when you think about it, very natural. The government consists of politicians who are responsible to a purely white electorate. We, as businessmen, have to be responsible to a very different constituency and some of the things which the government finds it quite natural to do make it extremely difficult for us to do our business.

[Kershaw] And what would in your view--I am asking you personally--would be the sort of immediate measures which you think would be necessary?

[De Beer] Well, I think that if not immediately then really very soon, within weeks or a few months, Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners have to be released and there has to be the commencement of meaningful negotiations between government and the legitimate and recognized leaders of the black people.

[Kershaw] And that politically is quite a tall order, isn't it, for the Nationalist Party and its President Botha to take on?

[De Beer] Yes, it must have its difficulties for him, but nothing less than that has a chance of success.

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CSO: 3400/237

SOUTH AFRICA

URBAN WHITES' ATTITUDE TOWARD GOVERNMENT SURVEYED

MB071332 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1330 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 7 Jul (SAPA)--The majority of urban whites believe the government is doing a good job in tackling pressing priorities such as terrorism, dialogue with black leaders and equal education for blacks. They are less impressed with its efforts to reduce inflation and unemployment, and to inform the world of what is really happening in South Africa, according to a markinor Gallup Poll, carried out in May among 1,000 urban white adults.

The survey asked people how they thought the government was handling a number of critical issues. The following proportions replied "very well" or "fairly well":

Controlling terrorism within South Africa - 79 percent;

Initiating dialogue with black South African leaders - 73 percent;

Handling demands for equal education for blacks - 67 percent;

Controlling unrest in the townships - 54 percent;

Informing the public on the government's future policy - 51 percent;

Telling people overseas what is really happening in South Africa - 42 percent;

Controlling inflation - 38 percent;

Reducing unemployment - 38 percent.

Support for the governments' handling of national affairs is, on the whole, stronger among Afrikaners than their English-speaking counterparts. In some cases the language gap is wide:

On informing people overseas of the South African reality - 52 percent of Afrikaners believe the government is doing "very well" or "fairly well," compared with 32 percent English.

On controlling inflation - Afrikaans 48 percent; English 30 percent;

On initiating dialogue with blacks - Afrikaans 81 percent; English 65 percent.

In other cases the language gap narrows:

In handling racial conflict - Afrikaans 57 percent; English 52 percent  
and in controlling terrorism - Afrikaans 81 percent; English 77 percent.

Across all nine issues, support for the government increases as income decreases, and is greatest among those over 35 years old.

Looking at household monthly income, the proportions who believe the government is handling these nine issues "very well" or "fairly well" are as follows:

--more than R3,500 - 43 percent  
--R2,000 to R3,499 - 54 percent  
--R1,250 to R1,999 - 56 percent  
--less than R1,250 - 59 percent.

In the various age groups, the proportions who claim the government is performing "very well" or "fairly well" were as follows:

--16 to 24 years - 52 percent  
--25 to 34 years - 50 percent  
--35 to 49 years - 57 percent  
--50 years and over - 60 percent.

/9604

CSO: 3400/234

SOUTH AFRICA

WHITE CAPE FARMERS OFFER TO SELL LAND TO COLOREDS

MB081026 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1009 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, 8 Jul (SAPA)--White farmers in various parts of South Africa have offered to sell their land for use by coloured farmers.

A spokesman for the coloured Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture confirmed today that many such offers had been received. This was expected to boost the prospects of creating new farming opportunities for coloured people.

Offers had been made to the Minister's Council of the House of Representatives by estate agents, banks and farmers by telephone and in writing.

The Minister's Council decided recently to give high priority to the creation of farming opportunities for the coloured community.

The council also decided to lay down certain guidelines for considering future land purchases by the department. The idea was to purchase suitable land for development into economic farming units. This would be done particularly where such land adjoined existing coloured farming areas.

The spokesman said many offers had been made by white farmers after the department's recent purchase of the farm Waaikraal in the Dysselsdorp district.

The Minister's Council decided also to consider the possibility of developing intensive farming projects, such as irrigation schemes, which could be run by groups of farmers.

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CSO: 3400/234

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SOUTH AFRICA

PFP CHAIRMAN ON 'HARDENING' ATTITUDES AMONG MODERATE BLACKS

MB091101 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1040 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, 9 Jul (SAPA)--Opposition MPS have expressed concern about an apparent hardening of attitudes among moderate black business leaders.

Mr Peter Gastrow, MP for Durban and national chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, said today serious note should be taken of the view taken by the leadership of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (NAFCOC).

He was commenting on the rejection of the government's proposed national statutory council by NAFCOC President Dr Sam Motsuenyane and on NAFCOC's move to reconsider its opposition to disinvestment.

Mr Gastrow said Dr Motsuenyane's stand placed the proposed national statutory council in a crisis of legitimacy even before the government had made its plan clear.

"Coming from a very moderate organisation, it is an indication of their strength of feeling against any attempt to co-opt black people without real power-sharing," Mr Gastrow said.

"Once again, only negotiations with recognised leaders will take the government out of its logjam."

On NAFCOC's apparent change of attitude on disinvestment, Mr Gastrow said there appeared to be a view that sanctions would considerably shorten the transition period before apartheid was destroyed.

"I do not share that view," Mr Gastrow said, "but the fact that this sector of black opinion is reconsidering its stance suggests a growing solidarity within black ranks to isolate the government and to oppose apartheid, whatever the costs."

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CSO: 3400/234



SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

TRADE UNION AGREEMENT--Pretoria, 3 Jul (SAPA)--Trade Union recognition and substantive agreement which came into effect on Tuesday were signed today, according to a joint statement released in Pretoria by Bosal Afrika (Pty) Ltd Exhaust and Jet Divisions, and the National Automobile and Allied Workers Union. Important aspects of the agreement included: 1) a new minimum wage of R3 per hour, 2) a guaranteed year-end bonus of 4 weeks pay, 3) an injury-on-duty allowance of 100 percent of wages while a worker is off duty as a result of injury, and 4) an increased shift allowance of 12 percent. "The agreements were negotiated within a day and probably constitute a record in the current industrial relations climate, and can be considered to be of the most advanced in the establishment and maintenance of industrial relations. This points to both parties commitment to establishing a healthy industrial relations climate between the two parties," the statement said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1345 GMT 3 Jul 86] /9604

PFP RECORDS MISSING PERSONS--Cape Town, 7 Jul (SAPA)--As many as 500 people are believed missing in Cape rural areas since the declaration of the state of emergency while at least 1,603 names of missing people have been documented nationwide by the PFP's [Progressive Federal Party] Missing Persons Bureau. National head of the bureau, Mr Neil Ross, said in spite of assurances by the minister of police, Mr Louis le Grange, that next-of-kin would be informed of detentions this was not happening "at grassroots level." "In one case, at Ashton in the Boland, we are still awaiting a response to letters requesting next-of-kin permission to visit 10 youths who went missing on 16 June. Parents of two have yet to be advised in any form of manner," Mr Ross said. He said 1,603 names had been entered on the PFP's computers while additional names were "flowing in at the rate of about 100 per day." The government has consistently refused to reveal how many people are being, or have been detained. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1839 GMT 7 Jul 86] /9604

FRENCH AID TO CROSSROADS--Paris, 5 Jul (AFP)--The French Foreign Ministry has decided to grant 200,000 francs (nearly \$30,000) in emergency aid to South African blacks left homeless last month after violent clashes in the Crossroads squatter camp near Cape Town. A Foreign Ministry statement

Friday said the aid was part of a series of measures France planned to take both bilaterally and within the European Economic Community (EEC) in favor of South Africa's black majority. Nearly 70 people were killed and 70,000 left homeless at Crossroads after fighting in May and June between conservative black vigilantes, reportedly supported by police, and young anti-apartheid radicals. The South African opposition charged that the vigilante attacks, which included the razing of thousands of homes, were tolerated by authorities so as to facilitate government efforts to clear many of the squatters out of Crossroads. Last month the EEC agreed to step up aid to South Africa's black community while postponing any decision on possible sanctions against Pretoria for 3 months. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1440 GMT 5 Jul 86] /9604

CALL FOR RESTORATION OF CITIZENSHIP--House of Assembly, 23 June, SAPA--South African citizenship should be restored to all those from whom it had been taken away, Mr Peter Soal (PFP /Progressive Federal Party/ Johannesburg North) said tonight. Speaking during the second reading on the Restoration of South African Citizenship Bill, he said this restoration should be unconditional. It did not appear that citizens of the independent homelands would automatically be granted South African citizenship, although the Houses of Representatives and Delegates believed this would be the case. Mr Soal said citizens of the homelands should not be treated as aliens when they visited the republic and the minister should exempt them from the provisions of the Aliens Act. He asked if the minister intended to send Transkeians from the Crossroads squatter camp near Cape Town back to their homeland. Mr Soal said South Africa's constitution was inadequate and should be scrapped and replaced with a new one based on the one citizenship in one country. South Africa would then become a progressive and dynamic country once again, he said. /Text/ /Johannesburg SAPA in English 2200 GMT 23 Jun 86 MB/ 12228

CSO: 3400/172

SOUTH AFRICA

UK MINISTER COMMENTS ON 15 MILLION POUNDS FOR REGION

MB031735 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Report from the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The British Government, under attack for resisting proposed economic sanctions against South Africa, announced this week that it is releasing 15 million pounds to help South African non-whites. Georgina Andrews asked Timothy Raison, minister for overseas development, how the money would be spent:

[Begin recording] [Raison] We will be spending the 15 million pounds over the next 5 year period, and it is made up of about 8.6 million pounds for undergraduate training in Britain; in other words, undergraduates would come here from South Africa, black South African essentially. There will be over 3 million pounds for other educational and training schemes which will actually be carried out in South Africa. There will be 1 million pounds which will be offered to British nongovernment organizations for development schemes working among disadvantaged people in South Africa. And then we're proposing to offer another 3 million pounds as additional assistance for transport routes to the sea in neighboring countries, and that I think will particularly apply to Mozambique, the routes across Mozambique to the interior.

[Andrews] So, out of this 15 million pounds actually only about half of it is going to go to southern Africa?

[Raison] Well, it is all going to be spent for the benefit of southern Africa but 8.6 million as I say will be for undergraduates coming from South Africa to get training in British universities. But some of the schemes will actually be carried out in South Africa itself.

[Andrews] I know the government is pulling [as heard] these positive measures, and from that I understand effective measures in the interest of blacks, but can't it just be seen as conscience money from the government?

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[Raison] No, I don't think so. What I think it is, is a very useful set of measures which will be a great advantage to black people, and as I say, partly it will help with the education of blacks or non-whites in South Africa. But of course, the other part of it, the transport side which we are already heavily involved in, is really of crucial importance to the Frontline states, to South Africa's neighbors who are suffering from all sorts of difficulties, who see that transport, particularly for the landlocked countries, is really absolutely vital if their economic dependence on South Africa is to be diminished, and I am sure that they welcome very much what we are doing. [end recording]

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CSO: 3400/233

SOUTH AFRICA

REGIONAL IMPACT OF SANCTIONS DISCUSSED

MB041222 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1900 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Interview with Wim Holtes, chairman of the South African Foreign Trade Organization, SAFTO, by John Bishop on the "Network" program--video recorded]

[Excerpt] [Bishop] Just give us a brief estimate of what the mutual dependence of South Africa on the other so-called Frontline States is, and vice versa.

[Holtes] Well, in economics, it is very difficult to give an overall statistical figure. If we talk in ballpark figures, I would say anything between 60 and 80 percent dependence of the African states on South Africa, South Africa itself perhaps 50 percent on Africa. Now, these are mutual relationships. I believe we must look, in this whole program, at the mutual side of it, not just whether one can retaliate one on the other. I think one should see the whole thing in the interdependence, in the light of the interdependence, which has been spelled out time and again by business parties, by government, both in South Africa and in the neighboring countries.

[Bishop] Yes, now, I understand that but, as you know, it has been suggested that retaliatory sanctions might have to be imposed if sanctions are brought on South Africa. And they go like this: the withdrawal of transit rights. We might be able to do something with oil, or should we say we might have to do something with the oil supplies to other countries. There is the customs union with the BLS [Botswana-Lesotho-Swaziland] countries. Those sort of things have been suggested as necessities if sanctions are imposed on this country. Can we just hear your comments on that?

[Holtes] I am pleased you used the word necessities. You are talking basically about Africa having one economic locomotive, that being South Africa. Now, anything that will slow that economic locomotive down will effect, obviously, the rest of the train. Now, I think that this is the problem we are facing, the problem that if in fact we are going to be in a situation where we cannot pay back our loans abroad due to the fact that there is going to be, say, sanctions on all our exports, we simply

are not in a position to pay back the loans. There is a direct relationship between one and the other. So, the chances of there being some sanctions on our exports will be less than the sanctions on our imports, since obviously our banks abroad will rather see a slowdown in our imports than in our exports. These are the economic realities and when you transpose that into the African situation, one would immediately be struck by the need for keeping the economic relations between South Africa and the rest of Africa as unhindered as possible.

[Bishop] Right. Now, two of the countries that are calling for sanctions are Zambia and Zimbabwe and yet my brief economic reading of it is that Zambia and Zimbabwe are very largely dependent on South Africa for trade and so on. Now, what is going on in this area?

[Holtes] I do not think economists and politicians often see eye to eye, and I think in this situation, again, we have a question of political posturing and economic realities. And I think when talking to the leaders in these countries concerned about the economic realities, I think there will be a different perspective than when one talks about the, perhaps, international political limelight.

[Bishop] All right. It has been suggested that the United States might give some financial and other economic support to these Frontline States, should South Africa be in a position of having sanctions imposed on her. Comment?

[Holtes] It is extremely unlikely that, in the current climate of nervousness about giving aid at all, and certainly to Africa and to some other of the Third World countries, there is going to be an increase in aid. That can be ruled out. There may be some posturing, some gestures will be made. But I think on the whole--and we know it from some of the projects we are currently trying to get accepted abroad--the international business community and the financial community looks for projects that have joint southern African input. And the reality is right now that if one would like to see the reaction, the economic reaction, of our friends abroad, it is very much: Present to us a project that shows the interdependence of your region, and we will accept it. There is no room for soft aid, soft handouts, in that context.

[Bishop] Do you think the Rhodesia under sanctions is any kind of model to look to should sanctions be imposed here?

[Holtes] I do not think so. In the first instance, we have a whole different series of ceilings, political ceilings, economic ceilings, which we can negotiate in the years to come. And second, if you look at the hardships...

[Bishop, interrupting] Sorry, can I just interrupt you there. You mean different economic ceilings. Would you just explain that a bit?



[Holtes] Well, there are a number of alternatives. At each stage, at each negotiating ceiling, you have a number of alternatives. And they are...[change of thought] in the South African situation, they might be totally different from the Rhodesian, the old Rhodesian, situation...

[Bishop, interrupting] You mean, because of the coastline, the enormously developed economy, the mining products, the raw materials the world wants? Is this the kind of thing?

[Holtes] Right. These are the economic ceilings, and there are a number of political ceilings. There are a number of political alternatives which are far greater, far more diverse, than in the Rhodesian situation...

[Bishop, interrupting] What are those? Can you name some of them?

[Holtes] Well, I do not think I should go into those. I am an economist, I am not a politician. But it is quite obvious what we are talking about here. And when you look at the economic side...[changes thought] I mean, say, half of our exports are basically a couple of airplanes full of gold. Now, who is going to monitor these planes leaving South Africa at night. You get another couple with platinum, and diamonds...

[Bishop, interrupting] So there would certainly be a lot of undercover trading. It could happen. Is that it?

[Holtes] Yes. Right now this country is inundated with offers from all over the world, very clever people who offer their services to assist in any sort of trade restraints. We in my own organization do not want to be involved in this, it is something that should take place in the free market sector. It takes place in the market sector. The question of supply and demand are there. These offers are being made. Some people are taking them up. It is a very long way down the road before you are really talking about an effective sanctions program.

[Bishop] Mr Holtes, would there be particular countries that would be hard hit if general, full economic sanctions were loaded onto South Africa?

[Holtes] I do not think one can identify these. We have a rapidly growing trade with Africa. We have seen last year our trade with Africa--and we are talking about 40 countries in Africa--growing by about 70 percent. This year it is growing at about 40 percent. All these countries have got a direct interest in keeping the economic ties with this country. Obviously, the weaker countries will be the ones that will be hit more than stronger countries. We are talking basically about outside South Africa, another 40 million or 45 million people possibly suffering from any sanctions program, provided that sanctions program is effective.

[Bishop] Well, finally, will they come, these sanctions, Mr Holtes?

[Holtes] It is the question you promised not to ask me.

[Bishop] Did I? I hate to break a promise.

[Holtes] Yes, yes. I think we will see, in the years ahead, a continuous threat of sanctions, and I think there will be continuous reconsiderations. There are too great economic realities, forces--bankers, importers, industries, people who are employing a lot of labor in Western Europe--who will caution their governments into any rash decisions in this area.  
[sentence as heard]

[Bishop] I am sorry if I broke a promise to you, but thank you very much for your answer, and all the other answers. Thank you for coming into the studio.

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SOUTH AFRICA

'CHRONIC UNEMPLOYMENT' SITUATION FEARED AS POPULATION GROWS

MB071509 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1453 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, 7 Jul (SAPA)--Unemployment figures suggested a problem far more serious than official statistics showed or the government was prepared to admit, Dr W.B. Vosloo, head of the Small Business Development Corporation, said today.

He told the annual conference of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce that South Africa was faced with a situation of chronic unemployment. It was not surprising that townships were rocked by violence.

"Estimates suggest that we already have 4 million unemployed--25 to 30 percent of the country's economically active population," he said.

South Africa was also faced with a population growth rate reaching crisis proportions. If present trends continued the population could be expected to double in 25 to 30 years.

"If the trend continues...an estimated 1,500 to 2,000 jobs will have to be created every working day if we are to avert a major unemployment crisis."

This required growth that entailed the establishment and proliferation of enterprises with real employment-creating potential like the small business sector, rather than more capital-intensive larger firms which achieved output growth without necessarily producing.

"I am aware that many black perceptions of the free market or capitalist system are very negative at present," Dr Vosloo said.

"It is also understandable, if one considers to what extent their lives are constrained and circumscribed by an economic and political order in which they are not given a chance to experience or reap the benefits of a free market economy.

"I think it would be a mistake for blacks to think of apartheid and capitalism as being synonymous. The former has clearly not benefited them: the latter most surely will.

"I believe that a more egalitarian social, economic and political order is the only way forward.

"Democratically minded South Africans will have to move very quickly to alter these negative perceptions if we are not to see one form of autocracy simply being replaced by another, even more repressive system of government."

In spite of onerous political restrictions other population groups in South Africa and elsewhere had been able to succeed in establishing themselves.

Research in high-growth economies such as Japan, Taiwan, Singapore and South Korea showed that small business was by far the most effective job creator in a free-enterprise economy.

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SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES BUSINESS ROLE IN JOB CREATION

MB090542 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Untitled SABC commentary]

[Text] Of the diverse demands continually made of the economy, none present a more acute dilemma than that posed by social upliftment and job creation.

Indeed the business community would find itself in an impossible situation if it were to try to heed all the calls on it to shoulder much of the burden for advancing both goals simultaneously.

On one hand it is expected to have a social conscience--to participate energetically, and by implication at the expense of the profit motive, in raising standards among disadvantaged communities.

Obviously the more it does so the more costs rise and the more it has to look to cost-cutting exercises like reducing the labor force wherever possible.

At the same time, however, it inevitably has the responsibility for providing most of the jobs needed for South Africa's growing population--unemployment is already a serious social problem.

There is no easy solution to the dilemma. Neither goal can simply be shrugged off because of the need to pursue the other.

There are compelling humanitarian and political reasons why a comprehensive initiative for assisting disadvantaged groups need to be sustained.

Whatever the historical reasons for their backlog--and they are numerous--the need now is to move decisively towards the goal, where no South African should be handicapped by circumstances that apply only to his group.

The state has a duty in this regard, but so do many other sectors of society--among them the business community.

This is generally accepted. In fact according to a survey by the Bureau for Market Research of the University of South Africa, the attitude in business is exceptionally positive.

Some 80 percent of the business undertakings canvassed believed that they had a duty to improve the social circumstances of their black workers.

The other side is underlined in an address by Dr Ben Vosloo of the Small Business Development Corporation at NAFCOC's [National African Federation of Chamber of Commerce] annual conference.

In the South African situation of chronic unemployment it is not surprising that townships are rocked by violence, says Dr Vosloo.

If the present trend continues an estimated 1,500 to 2,000 jobs will have to be created every working day to avert a major crisis.

The view that business should concentrate on social upliftment at all costs is dangerously simplistic.

Rapid job creation depends on many different factors, but foremost among them is a flourishing business sector, expanding vigorously by virtue of its freedom to pursue profits unencumbered by the demands of political programmes.

In that context a concern with the social circumstances of workers is best expressed in terms of business principles. It is as an investment in the kind of areas examined by the bureau for market research, like housing benefits and pension funds, that the business sector can most appropriately make its particular contribution to what must be a national effort.

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SOUTH AFRICA

DAIRY BOARD SUBSIDIZES BUTTER, LOWERS PRICE

MB031524 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1425 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, 3 Jul (SAPA)--The dairy board announced in Pretoria today that the wholesale price of butter will be reduced with immediate effect by R1.45 a kg bringing down the wholesale price from R5.45 a kg to R4.00 a kg or R2.00 for 500g.

Due to distribution limitations, sufficient supplies, however, might not be available in all stores immediately, the board says in a statement.

The board will utilize funds from its stabilisation fund to subsidize butter prices to the benefit of the consumer.

"The price adjustment is introduced as the price of butter was mainly responsible for the tremendous decline in its consumption.

Presently about 13,000 tons of butter are consumed per annum. Before substitutes entered the market in 1971, 54,000 tons of butter were consumed annually. It declined drastically after that resulting in a structural change within the dairy industry and consequent closing of factories.

In view of the present economic climate, and because the board is not in favor of exporting butter, it has reviewed the price structure of dairy products sympathetically and decided to offer butter to the local consumer at a reduced price.

"This step will enable butter to regain its lost momentum in the market and will ensure that a quality product such as butter will again occupy its rightful place on the consumers table," the board says.

The price reduction was one of the recommendations of the butter working group which was appointed by the board to investigate the marketing of butter.

Further recommendations regarding the disposal of the present small butter surplus--which is not affected by the promotion--are being considered.

Consumer prices are not controlled by the board but retailers will most probably add only 5 percent to the wholesale price or may even lower the price further in their promotional campaigns.

Consumers could expect to pay about R2.10 for 500g.

The board says consumers will notice that certain supermarkets already offer butter at reduced prices. The dairy board has gratefully taken cognisance of this kind gesture on the part of the supermarkets to benefit consumers and to encourage butter consumption.

"The board trusts that this price reduction will be welcomed by consumers and that they will rediscover butter as a natural, essential and quality product."

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

**SURVEY ON THREATENED JOBS**--The Bureau for Market Research says a million jobs will be lost if total sanctions are imposed on South Africa. At the request of the Urban Foundation, the bureau conducted an inquiry, during which it sent questionnaires to 3,334 firms which employ 64 percent of all workers. The bureau said there were already about 1.7 million unemployed or underemployed people in South Africa. The director of the bureau, Prof Piet Nel, said that there was an urgent need for job creation. It was estimated that almost 7 million jobs would have to be created to satisfy the demand for work by the year 2000. Professor Nel said this could not be done with domestic resources alone and that considerable foreign investment would be needed. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 8 Jul 86] /9604

**DECLINE IN GDP**--Pretoria, 9 Jul (SAPA)--The decline in the real gross domestic product in the first quarter of 1986 was more severe than expected, the Central Statistical Service said in a statement released today in Pretoria. The seasonally adjusted gross domestic product of R60,923 million for the period was 1.2 percent--4.5 percent at an annual rate--lower than for the fourth quarter of 1985, the statement said. Decreases in real production occurred generally during the first quarter. Trade, catering and accommodation services experienced a severe setback, showing a decline of 6.1 percent against the last quarter last year. The wholesale and motor trades also contributed to the sharp drop, the service said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0934 GMT 9 Jul 86] /9604

**BARCLAY'S 'AFFECTED' BY ANC LINK**--Barclay's Bank says its business has been affected following last week's bomb explosions in Johannesburg and Pretoria. Managing Director Chris Ball says some clients have withdrawn their accounts. He has told the BUSINESS DAY newspaper the clients are apparently associating Barclay's with the ANC because of his personal contacts with the organization. Mr Ball, who met twice with the ANC in Lusaka last year, says that he told the outlawed group he does not support its policies, violence and sanctions. He says people are advancing in Barclay's and there are already six to seven people who are not white on several company boards. He points out in response to calls for the appointment of more black directors to the main board of Barclay's that the president of NAFSOC [National African Federated Chambers of Commerce] was given the position. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 9 Jul 86] /9604

NEW FACTORIES FOR GAZANKULU--Ten factories valued at more than 2.9 million rand were established in Gazankulu during the past financial year. The factories were built at the industrial towns of (Nkowankowa) and (Mkhulu), and an existing steel factory was enlarged. The industrial development manager of the Shangaan-Tsonga Development Corporation, Mr A.I. van der Merwe, said the industrial growth in Gazankulu was encouraging in spite of the economic recession affecting South Africa. Gazankulu is trading with industrialists in South Africa as well as overseas to get business concerns in the national state firmly established. There are 57 industries in Gazankulu providing employment for 4,600 people. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Jul 86] /9604

DIAMOND SALES IN 1986--Johannesburg, 3 Jul (SAPA)--Sales of rough gem and industrial diamonds by the Central Selling Organisation [CSO] during the first 6 months of 1986 were U.S.\$1,214 million, representing an increase of 45 percent compared with first half sales for 1985 and 23 percent over the second half of that year. The overall effective price increase of 7.5 percent for rough gem diamonds which took effect at the sight on 6 May was well received by the industry. In a speech to the World Diamond Congress in Tel Aviv today, 3 July, De Beers chairman, Mr Julian Ogilvie Thompson, said: "When demand at last started to broaden in 1985 into categories...hitherto neglected, the CSO naturally made these (supplies) available. The process has continued like a slowly rising tide, so that today the CSO is now selling all categories of rough diamonds. There has also been a small reduction in our stocks and a welcome reduction in de Beers borrowings. We believe that stocks in the pipeline beyond us are now in a much sounder relations to retail turnover and that demand for rough diamonds from the CSO is now back in balance with current production for the first time for many years." To date in 1986 retail sales of diamond jewelry are, in real terms, ahead compared with the corresponding period of last year. On the effect of the U.S. dollar, the currency in which diamonds are traded internationally, Mr Ogilvie Thompson said: "Just as the rising dollar made it more difficult to market diamonds in other currencies, so the decline in the dollar has facilitated the re-expansion of retail sales in those markets. We can therefore all look to the future with confidence." [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1729 GMT 3 Jul 86] /9604

OTHER COUNTRIES TO GET AIRCRAFT--Lusaka, 3 Jul (SANA/PANA)--The South African Airways plans to lease some of its aircraft to neighboring countries in a bid to counteract anticipated economic sanctions. But Zambia Airways general manager for sales and inflight service, Ernest Muwowo, said yesterday that the present Zambia Airways routes cannot take any more planes other than what the DC-10 offers. He said the South African airline planned to lease aircraft not only to Zambia, but to Swaziland, Zimbabwe and other countries but, according to the English [language] paper, Johannesburg STAR, he said Zambia does not need another plane. (?According) to reports from Johannesburg, the South African Airways wants to lease some of its jetliners to Zambia and Swaziland with South African aircrews to fly international routes under the colors of national airlines of those countries. [Text] [Dakar PANA in English 0945 GMT 3 Jul 86] /9604

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